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THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1780.

The following is inſerted by deſire.

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

WHILST we are ſpilling our blood and exhauſting our treaſure in defence of our own liberty, it would not perhaps be amiſs to turn our eyes towards thoſe of our fellow-men who are now groaning in bondage under us. We ſay, “ all men are equally entitled to liberty and the purſuit of happineſs;” but are we willing to grant this liberty to all men? The ſentiment no doubt is juſt as well as generous, and muſt ever be read to our praiſe, provided our actions correſpond therewith. But if, after we have made ſuch a declaration to the world, we continue to hold our fellow creatures in ſlavery, our words muſt riſe up in judgment againſt us, and by the breath of our own mouths we ſhall ſtand condemned.

The war has already been prolonged far beyond what we once thought the abilities of Britain would admit of; and how much longer it may pleaſe Providence to ſuffer it to rage, or what the final event of it may be, is to us altogether unknown. The children of Iſrael, we find, could not conquer their enemies whilſt they, the Iſraelites, had “ the accurſed thing” among them. And as tyranny is the accurſed thing againſt which we have waged war, how can we hope to prevail againſt our enemies whilſt we ourſelves are tyrants, holding thouſands of our fellow-creatures in ſlavery under us?

The Lord did not leave it a doubt with Joſhua what was the reaſon they could not ſucceed; he told him in plain terms the reaſon was becauſe they had alſo tranſgreſſed his covenant——they had “ the accurſed thing” among them. And if the Lord is ſtill the ſame God, deciding the controverſies amongſt men upon the ſame principles, then, although Britain may have tranſgreſſed his covenant * in endeavouring to enſlave us, if we are not only alſo but equally in the tranſgreſſion, by holding the Africans and their poſterity in ſlavery, how can we expect he will decide in our favour, unleſs we recede from ſuch our tranſgreſſion? Unleſs we aboliſh tyranny, “ the accurſed thing,” from amongſt us, and do that juſtice to others which we aſk of him for ourſelves? Nay, how can we have the face even to aſk of him a bleſſing on our endeavours, however laudable they may be, to defend ourſelves againſt tyranny and oppreſſion, whilſt we are thus acting the part of tyrants and oppreſſors? Surely we ought rather to bluſh at our own conduct;—to acknowledge our own tranſgreſſion, and, before we preſume to ſolicit a bleſſing, endeavour, if poſſible, to obtain forgiveneſs. Can we imagine our prayers to Almighty God will meet with his approbation, or in the leaſt degree tend to procure us relief from the hand of oppreſſion, whilſt the groans of our ſlaves are continually aſcending mingled with them? I fear, indeed, that not only our prayers, but our publick faſtings, are an abomination in his ſight, and will ſo remain, until we have waſhed our hands from tyranny, and the voice of a ſlave is not to be heard in our land.

But let me beſeech us not to deceive ourſelves; ſhould we undertake to aboliſh tyranny, and to put an end to that other accurſed thing, the gain of oppreſſion hitherto derived from our ſlaves, as Saul did when he undertook to deſtroy Amalek. It ſeems, from what he ſaid to Samuel on meeting with him ſoon afterwards, that he thought he had done all that was needful—that he had really fulfilled the will of the Lord. But alas! he was greatly deceived. For he had coveted, and the people had coveted, what they had no right to enjoy; and by yielding to this evil covetous ſpirit he drew down the vengeance of Heaven upon him, and his faireſt hopes were blaſted.

They could not, it ſeems, bear to give up all—the King and the beſt of the things they ſaved. And if we keep our preſent ſlaves in bondage, and only enact laws that their poſterity ſhall be free, we ſave that part of our tyranny and gain of oppreſſion, which to us, the preſent generation, is of the moſt value---is like the King, and the beſt of the ſheep and the oxen; and however ſpecious or plauſible the preambles of thoſe laws or our pretenſions may be, we ſhall plainly tread in the footſteps of Saul; and I fear our reward, like his, will be the vengeance of Heaven, and the blaſting of our faireſt hopes. In ſhort, the iniquity of ſuch a meaſure muſt be ſo flagrant, that, to uſe a trite ſaying, thoſe who run may read it. It would be plainly telling our ſlaves, we will not do juſtice unto you, but our poſterity ſhall do juſtice unto your poſterity. And ſhould ſuch indeed be our language to thoſe who are unfortunately in our power, what can we expect from the juſt Judge of the univerſe, but that he will ſay unto us, I will not deliver you from your tribulation, but your poſterity I will deliver.

Let us derive wiſdom from the errors of thoſe who have gone before us: Let the people and their rulers beware of an evil covetouſneſs.

In our publick and moſt ſolemn declarations we ſay, we are reſolved to die free;—that ſlavery is worſe than death. He, therefore, who enſlaves his fellow-creature muſt, in our eſteem, be worſe than he who takes his life; and yet, ſurprizing as it may ſeem, we hold thouſands of our fellow-men in ſlavery, and ſlumber on under the dreadful load of guilt—Worſe than murderers, and yet at eaſe! A melancholy reflection indeed, that habit ſhould be capable of reconciling the human mind to the greateſt of all crimes—of lulling it to reſt in the practice of that which, ere long, muſt cauſe it to tremble before the great, the awful tribunal, where all deception will be done away, and our tranſgreſſions appear in their fulleſt magnitude and greateſt deformity! What ſhall we then think of the unlawful gain we now derive from the labour of our innocent, tho' unfortunate ſlaves? myriads of whom perhaps we ſhall there behold ſmiling in the fulleſt fruition of peace, whilſt their late lordly oppreſſors, conſcious of their own guilt, trembling wait the awful ſentence.

Let me entreat us now to pauſe a while, and examine our own hearts. Let us ſurvey our ways with the impartial eye of reaſon and juſtice; and whatſoever ſhall appear to be out of order, that let us correct. Whilſt we are making high pretenſions and pompous declarations with regard to our own views and publick virtue, let us take care to act up to thoſe pretenſions and declarations; but above all things, let us candidly, in the ſight of Heaven, do that juſtice to others which we aſk for ourſelves. This is the way for us to ſucceed in our preſent conteſt; this is the ſureſt way that we can take to obtain PEACE, LIBERTY and SAFETY.

If we are determined not to emancipate our ſlaves, but to hold them ſtill in bondage, let us alter our language upon the ſubject of tyranny; let us no longer ſpeak of it as a thing in its own nature deteſtable, becauſe in ſo doing, as hath been obſerved, we ſhall condemn ourſelves. But let us rather declare to the world, that tyranny is a thing we are not principled againſt, but that we are reſolved not to be ſlaves, becauſe we ourſelves mean to be tyrants. Such a declaration would certainly be more candid, or at leaſt would better correſpond with the conduct I have mentioned, than thoſe we have uſually made; though perhaps it might not be quite ſo pleaſing, for juſtice is ſo lovely, and virtue ſo amiable, that we all love to be deemed their votaries, however eſtranged we may be from their ways.

Whatever colouring ſlavekeeping may receive from intereſted individuals who wiſh to keep it on foot, there is ſomething in its nature ſo univerſally odious, that we meet with but few of the ſlavekeepers themſelves that are willing to be thought tyrants; like unchaſte women, they cannot bear to be deemed what they really are; for nothing is more clear, than that he who keeps a ſlave is a tyrant. Without tyranny, there can be no ſlavery in the ſenſe here meant. And where ſlavekeeping is countenanced and upheld by any ſtate or empire, the tyranny becomes national, and the iniquity alſo; and in ſuch caſe a national ſcourge may very well be looked for. If, therefore, neither the love of juſtice, nor the feelings of humanity are ſufficient to induce us to releaſe our ſlaves from bondage, let the dread of divine retribution—of national calamities—induce us to do it.

I know it is not faſhionable for thoſe who write newspaper pieces to riſk their names with the pieces they publiſh; but I ſhall venture to deviate from the cuſtom in this particular caſe, becauſe, however unpopular it may be, I have a deſire to appear one of the teſtimony bearers againſt a practice ſo unjuſtifiable as ſlavekeeping is at all times and in all countries, but more eſpecially in this at the preſent juncture. I have endeavoured to expreſs my ideas in as few words as poſſible; and as the piece is ſhort, ſo, when fully and impartially conſidered, I hope it will prove offenſive to no individual.

September 19, 1780. JOHN COOPER.

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* *As ye would that men ſhould do to you, do ye alſo to them likewiſe.* Luke vi. 31.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

BY

HALL & SELLERS.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others of the free and independent* ELECTORS *of the Borough and County of* CHESTER.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty and unfeigned thanks for your votes, and placing me on your return for the Sheriff's Office at your laſt General Election; and ſeeing an advertiſement of the preſent Sheriff's, where he requeſts you to chooſe ſome other perſon in his room, ſhould I be ſo happy as to meet with your approbation for ſaid office at our next General Election, the favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by

Gentlemen, your very humble ſervant,

¶ JOHN GARDNER.

September 20, 1780

TAKEN up at Newtown, in Bucks county, a BAY MARE, 14 hands high, ſhod all round, ſuppoſed to be 10 or 12 years old, trots and paces. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to PATRICK HUNTER. ¶

Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1780.

THESE are to forewarn all perſons not to contract or take any power for receiving any prize money that are or ſhall be due, unto a certain DENNIS BERRY, who has been on board the brig Fair American this laſt cruize, as the ſaid Dennis Berry is an indented ſervant.

¶ HENRY HAINS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At ſame Place may be had.

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

To be SOLD,

For Caſh, Bills of Exchange, Dry Goods, or Weſt-India Produce,

No. 1. A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate near the Croſs-Roads, New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 206 acres old meaſure, with the uſual allowances for roads, about one half cleared, the remainder well timbered wood land; the whole under good fence, moſtly cheſnut rails: There is about 45 acres of excellent bottom and watered meadow already made, and 15 acres more may be made at a ſmall expence; White-Clay creek runs through the bottom meadow, and the bank is watered by other never failing ſtreams: There is on the premiſes, a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, four rooms on a floor, a large kitchen, and a well of excellent water at the door, log barn, good ſtabling, and two large frame hay barracks conveniently fixed in the meadows, a thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit trees, a kitchen garden, cyder preſs, &c. It is ſituate very handy to ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills; two miles from New-London meeting-houſe, about 17 from Wilmington, and 12 miles from Chriſtiana bridge.

No. 2. A ſmall PLANTATION, adjoining the above deſcribed, containing 45 acres, with allowances; about one half cleared, the remainder wood land: This is a good ſtand for a tradeſman or ſtorekeeper, as it fronts the great road that leads from Chriſtiana bridge to the Croſs-Roads and Lancaſter, oppoſite Mr. Fury's tavern. There is on the premiſes, a log dwelling houſe, a number of fruit trees, and about three acres of watered meadow.

No. 3. A ſmall TRACT of WOODLAND, containing about 28 acres, ſituate one mile from the Croſs-Roads, New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, in the Fork, and has a front on two great roads, one of which leads to Lancaſter; the wood is very thriving, and will be very valuable for rail timber, being moſtly cheſnut; it joins lands of Alexander Johnſton, Eſq; Robert M'Kee, Widow Jane Finney, &c.

All the above premiſes may be entered on the 25th of March next, and if not ſold before the firſt of January next, will then be rented to a good farmer or grazier for a rent in produce.

Alſo to be SOLD, and entered on in a few weeks,--- A neat well finiſhed Two Story Brick HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Hon. Thomas M'Kean's, Eſq; near the corner of Pine-ſtreet, now in tenure of James Moyce. It is 15 feet front on Third-ſtreet, and 40 feet deep. Inſured againſt fire, and the premium paid.

Enquire of WILLIAM MILLER, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets; who hath alſo for SALE, A good Second Hand CHAIR, with a ſtanding Top, and a good HORSE, fit for chair or ſaddle.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Peter's townſhip, Cumberland county, on the night of the 5th inſtant September, a dark bay HORSE, ten years old, upwards of 15 hands high, ſtrong made, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſide J H, his mane remarkably curled, and has ſome white on his hind feet. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges for the horſe, if brought home. ¶ ADAM HOLLIDAY.

Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, Sept. 23.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at Fiſhing-Creek, in Cheſnut-Level, on the night of the 14th inſtant, A SORREL MARE, about 9 years old, and about 15 hands high, white mane and tail, bald face, ringle or wall eyes, ſlit in the off ear, her noſe is raw like, and is commonly ſcabbed, her hind feet and part of her legs white, is high in the ſhoulder, and ſeems to gloom when a ſtranger comes near her: She commonly trots, and has a lofty carriage, and ſuppoſed to be with colt. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me,

JOHN DENNIS.

Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, Sept. 6, 1780.

WHEREAS my wife RUTH eloped from my bed and board, on Wedneſday, the 6th inſtant, after taking ſundry things out of the houſe, and I have great reaſon to believe ſhe will contract debts; I therefore forewarn all perſons not to credit her for any ſum on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

¶ JOHN PHIPPS.

THE AMERICAN ADMONISHER, No. V.

> “I will make thy officers peace, and thine exactors righteouſneſs. Violence ſhall no more be heard in thy land, waſting nor deſtruction within thy borders; but thou ſhalt call thy walls Salvation, and thy gates Praiſe.”
>
> ISAIAH.

IN my laſt Number I confined myſelf particularly to ſpeaking of evils that might be prevented by thoſe men who are higheſt in office: I now come to ſpeak with reſpect to what is in the power of thoſe who fill more inferior ſtations,—who are entruſted with the execution of laws; and who, by acting inconſiſtently, may fruſtrate the good intentions of their ſuperiors;—may deprive us all of the advantages that I have ſo often mentioned in the courſe of my writing, and may diſhearten thoſe our beſt and our greateſt friends, and cauſe them to mourn over us, ſaying—‘Alas! Thy deſtruction is certain, O vicious country!”

As the capacities of men are very different, it is eſſentially neceſſary that there ſhould be different ſpheres of action allotted to each, adapted to his particular capacity. Your ſpheres it is true are not the higheſt, but they are very far from being the leaſt honourable, if you act in them according to the abilities afforded you. The temple of fame is placed in your view, and though you may have determined what road you will take to gain it, yet be aſſured, that the ſafeſt and only certain way to arrive at it is by following the road of virtue, and although it may ſomewhat deviate from the plan you may have formed, it will in the end be found the moſt direct. You may poſſibly arrive there by other paths, but then your ſtay will be ſhort: And though you may get yourſelves ſeated in her triumphal chariot, and be borne on the plumes of idle fancy to the very higheſt heaven of human glory, yet, if you have not eſtabliſhed your foundation on the permanent dictates of virtue, the time will not be long before you will be drove from your lofty ſeats, and hurled down even below the caves of oblivion, and the caverns of wretchedneſs.

Now your ſituations in life afford you as great and as frequent opportunities of advancing toward virtue as thoſe above you. Your truſt is great, and you will doubtleſs meet with many temptations to betray it. You are entruſted with the execution of thoſe laws that are to protect the innocent and condemn the guilty, and it will often require the greateſt exerciſe of your wiſdom to diſtinguiſh one from the other; but always let it remain in your memories, that “it is better for one hundred guilty perſons to eſcape due puniſhment, than that one innocent man ſhould be puniſhed without a cauſe.” You have the happineſs of your neighbours committed to your truſt, and be careful that you deſtroy it not: You have in a great meaſure the ſafety of the whole continent entruſted to your care, and be watchful that your conduct doth not involve it in difficulties.

In the exerciſe of theſe powers you may be induced by a view of pecuniary advantage, which is very enticing to ſome, to depart from that excellent rule of “doing to others as you would be done by.” You may ſometimes be hurried by your paſſions, to the uſing of too much ſeverity toward thoſe who diſſent in judgment from you in political matters, and whom your prejudice, and perhaps their obſtinacy, make you think them puniſhable. You may ſometimes be willing to extend to the very limits of your power, in order to be revenged on an enemy or to gratify a friend. You may be tempted by bribes to be partial in your deciſions. You may be induced to barter juſtice for money, and for gain to ſell the rights of your countrymen. In all theſe you may ſhew your reſolution to follow virtue, by nobly diſdaining to be ſeduced by any of theſe temptations: It is true they are ſomewhat enticing, but you that would willingly be called American patriots will think them of no force,—you will never deſerve this title, if you ſuffer your intereſt or your paſſions to lead you from that juſtice that all men are entitled to:—If you countenance that ſelfiſhneſs in public conduct,—that avaricious partiality, or that ſordid oppreſſion that is harboured only in the contracted minds of revengeful rulers, you will no longer hear the applauſes of your countrymen; and if ever you ſo far break through the commands of Heaven as to condemn the innocent, and let it be ſaid as it was unto wicked Cain, “What haſt thou done? the voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground!” the conſequences will be dreadful;—the terrors of a guilty conſcience will purſue you, and drive you from the face of your brethren;—you ſhall call upon the rocks and the hills to cover you,—and cry aloud for due vengeance to overtake you,—but in vain;—the inward torments of a guilty mind will continue to haunt you through this life, until you are ſummoned to appear before the auguſt tribunal of him that will puniſh thoſe “who juſtify the wicked for reward, and take away the righteouſneſs of the righteous from him.”

Remember, that before this tribunal you will all have to appear,—where a plea of wealth and power will not be ſufficient to ſave you; and where deception can profit nothing, but all the ſecret foldings of your hearts muſt be laid open before the awful face of Almighty God, in whoſe preſence the upright man ſhall be crowned with the ever blooming joys of immortality. What would you not do, Oh! my dear countrymen! what would you not be willing to do, in that ſolemn hour, to hear the whole hoſt of Heaven welcome you to a participation of their endleſs bliſs, and hear all the celeſtial trumpets of the ſky ſounding aloud your praiſe?—How much more valuable would this be than all the fading robes of earthly glory, or the whole riches of ten thouſand worlds! And on the other hand, how terrifying will it be when you approach the ſuperlative Majeſty of Heaven, to hear the mighty Herald raiſe his voice, and ſay “Theſe ſeats of delight are not to accommodate the vagrant ſons of tyranny! Depart, O miſerable ſinner!—Depart and taſte the horrors of that dungeon where thy maſter dwells!—Thou haſt in cold blood ſlain thy innocent brother, and ſtood as lord over my people, therefore henceforth ſhall the thundering vengeance of God be againſt thee, and the wrath of the Almighty ſhall forever torment thee, that thou ſhalt not enjoy the benefit of recreation, or taſte the ſweets of repoſe!”

The deſire that you have to promote your laſting happineſs and the reſt of your ſouls, when time here ſhall vaniſh, I hope will never ſuffer you to be guilty of ſuch things in this life, as will bring this miſery upon you in the life to come. Let your clemency be made known to all around you;—let them be convinced that you are above the low enticements that are only pleaſing to the vulgar. Shun every thing that may bind you too cloſe to the world, or raiſe you too high above yourſelves, and avoid doing any thing that may oppoſe the “Church of Chriſt,” that the bleſſing which the Prophet promiſed to the faithful may be applied to you. “Ye ſhall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace; the mountains and the hills ſhall break forth before you into ſinging, and all the trees of the field ſhall clap their hands.”

Deſpiſe thoſe diſtinctions that political ſentiments have too often made, and let your hearts be replete with that univerſal love that is ſo greatly enobling to man. Diſcourage that degrading prodigality and ſelf-righteous ſpirit, that may make every attempt to reform the manners of the people dangerous;—rouſe them out of that inſenſibility that may make thoſe attempts fruitleſs, and unanimouſly oppoſe the progreſs of all vices that will diſcourage the works of our modern moraliſts; that, inſtead of driving them into their groves of ſilence and looking on America as unfortunate, miſerable and vicious, may induce them to ſtep on their too long neglected ſtages of action, and preſerve the fortune, the happineſs, and the virtue of our happy country and generous countrymen.

Come forth now, O ye wiſe ſages! come forth from your oblivion, and exert your eloquent pens!—you have no longer any excuſe for flying from us;—we dare not be offended at you,—we cannot remain inattentive to you, and the heart of every virtuous American diſdains cruelty, tyranny and oppreſſion, neither can it bear to ſee innocence oppreſſed or virtue go away unrewarded. Step forth and give each their delightful taſk;—they will all embrace you with love,—hear you with attention, and be aſhamed to be ſeen walking in paths that are deſtructive to liberty; and will ſhun every action that is too cruel for a chriſtian, or too low for humanity. Submit to your own tender feelings, and never be diſcouraged from giving us inſtruction, and remember to

> “*Let all the ends you aim at be your country's,*
> “*Your God's, and truth's; then, if you fall,*
> “*You fall like bleſſed martyrs.*”———

BOSTON, September 21.

By a gentleman from Long-Iſland, we are informed that the main army of the enemy lay at Fluſhing, from White-Stone to Jamaica, two regiments of Heſſians at Jamaica, and the light infantry at Huntingdon; proviſions are very ſcarce, eſpecially ſalt, and that it was very ſickly; that a large fleet of upwards of 100 ſail of tranſports, &c. ſailed the 4th inſt. for England.

TRENTON, *September 27.*

By a letter from Elizabeth-Town, dated the 23d inſtant, we are informed, that “ſome of Rodney's ſhips are ſo out of repair they cannot act, and one is condemned.”

On Tueſday night the 19th inſt. Enſign Fitz-Randolph, with eight men of the ſtate regiment, viſited Staten-Iſland from Woodbridge, and ſurprized a picquet of fourteen New-Levies, but took only four priſoners, as the remainder of the nimble-footed guard truſted rather to their heels than their firelocks for ſafety.

BALTIMORE, *September 26.*

A genuine Copy of a Letter to Generals *Smallwood* and *Giſt*, from the Chevalier *Dubuyſſon.*

“*Dear Generals,* *Charlotte, Auguſt 26, 1780.*

“Having received ſeveral wounds in the action of the 16th inſtant, I was made priſoner with the honourable Major-General the Baron de Kalb, with whom I ſerved as aid de camp and friend, and had an opportunity of attending that great and good officer during the ſhort time he languiſhed with eleven wounds, which proved mortal on the 3d day.

“It is with pleaſure I obey the Baron's laſt commands, in preſenting his moſt affectionate compliments to all the officers and men of his diviſion; he expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction in the teſtimony given by the Britiſh army of the bravery of his troops, and he was charmed with the firm oppoſition they made to ſuperior force, when abandoned by the reſt of the army. The gallant behaviour of the Delaware regiment and the companies of artillery attached to the brigades afforded him infinite pleaſure, and the exemplary conduct of the whole diviſion gave him an endearing ſenſe of the merit of the troops he had the honour to command.

“*I am, dear Generals, with regard and reſpect,*
“*Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,*
“LE CHEVALIER DUBUYSSON, L. Col.”

To Brigadier-Generals
SMALLWOOD *and* GIST.

The Captains Conway and Hopkins, in two brigs, are juſt arrived at Alexandria, from Amſterdam.---It is ſaid they bring freſh and intereſting advices; but no part of them have yet reached us.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 4.*

⁂ *The Gentlemen who have ſigned the* ASSOCIATION, *for the Purpoſe of preventing all Intercourſe with* TORY *and* SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS, *are requeſted to meet at the City-Tavern this Evening, at Six o' Clock.*

As the public curioſity and anxiety muſt naturally be raiſed to a high pitch by the providential detection of the perfidy and treachery of a late diſtinguiſhed general officer of the United States, we ſhall endeavour to give our readers ſuch particulars as have come to our knowledge, and are well authenticated.

On Monday, the 25th ult. Congreſs received a letter from General Greene, incloſing one from Colonel Hamilton, one of General Waſhington's aids, informing him that a ſcene of the blackeſt villainy had been juſt diſcloſed: that Arnold was gone off to the enemy: that Colonel Andrie, General Clinton's principal aid and confidante, was apprehended in diſguiſe in our camp: that Weſt-Point (where Arnold commanded,) was to be the ſacrifice, and that all the diſpoſitions were made for delivering it up as laſt Monday night: that he had purſued Arnold as far as Verplank's point, from which the letter was dated, but without ſucceſs: that tho' it was not probable the poſt would now fall, yet it was poſſible, and eſpecially as the wind was fair; therefore he recommended to General Greene (who commands the army in General Waſhington's abſence) to put it under marching orders, and detach a brigade immediately.

The letter from General Greene confirms the above account, but adds no material particulars.

As ſoon as theſe letters were read, the contents were communicated to the Vice-Preſident and the Council of this State and the juſtices of the Supreme Court, who directed an immediate ſeizure of all Arnold's papers, which was made, and tho' no direct proof of his treachery was found, the papers diſcloſe ſuch a ſcene of baſeneſs and proſtitution of office and character, as it is hoped this new world cannot parallel. His participation of the plunder of this city when he held the command, after the evacuation of the enemy, is now found by the agreement, ſigned between him and his accomplices to ſhare the profits of that ſhameful buſineſs. It appears that he and ſome others, whoſe names will probably in due time be made known, now have ſubſiſting contracts with perſons in New-York for merchandize.

In making an eſtimate of his eſtate he enumerates his ſhare of the ſloop Active, tho' he found witneſſes to ſwear before the grand jury that he had no ſhare in her. In ſhort, his whole command appears to have been a ſcene of the baſeſt traffick and public plunder. In Auguſt laſt he directs his wife to draw all ſhe can from the Commiſſaries, and ſell it or ſtore it, tho' at that very time the army was deſtitute of proviſions. In the private correſpondence of his family and himſelf are contained the moſt ſarcaſtic and contemptuous expreſſions of the French Nation, and of an eminent perſonage of that country, whoſe hoſpitality and politeneſs they were at that time frequently experiencing. The illiberal abuſe of every character oppoſed to his fraudulent and wicked tranſactions exceeds all deſcription.

Prudence forbids our mentioning the names of thoſe perſons who appear by his letters to have ſupported and abetted him in his nefarious practices: nor is it neceſſary, as the journals of a great aſſembly, and the countenance he received in this city from ſome perſons, will eaſily direct the public judgment. The attempts to ſtigmatize the Preſident and Council of this State, and to ſaddle it with the payment of the ſloop Active, muſt now appear in their proper light, and fill the authors with ſhame and remorſe.

Our correſpondent concludes with a remark on the fallacious and dangerous ſentiments ſo frequently avowed in this city, that female opinions are of no conſequence in public matters. The Romans thought far otherwiſe, or we ſhould not have heard of the Clelias, the Cornelias and Arrias of antiquity: and had we thought and acted like them, we ſhould have deſpiſed and baniſhed from ſocial intercourſe every character, whether male or female, which could be ſo loſt to virtue, decency and humanity, as to revel with the murderers and plunderers of their countrymen. Behold the conſequence. Col. Andrie, under the maſk of friendſhip and former acquaintance at Meſchianzas and Balls, opens a correſpondence in Auguſt, 1779, with Mrs. Arnold, which has doubtleſs been improved on his part to the dreadful and horrid iſſue we have deſcribed, and which, but for the over-ruling care of a kind Providence, muſt have involved this country and our Allies in great diſtreſs, and perhaps utter ruin.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at camp to his friend in this city, dated Highlands, Robinſon's houſe, September 26, 1780.

“I make uſe of the preſent expreſs to acquaint you with a ſcene of villainy which happened in this quarter. A very ſingular combination of circumſtances has preſerved to us Weſt Point and its dependencies. General Arnold, who was the commanding officer, has been bought over to the intereſt of the enemy, and the place in a few days muſt have become theirs. They had a part of their army in readineſs to act on this occaſion, and they could not have failed of ſucceſs from the concert of Arnold within. Such was the ſituation of this important poſt, when a providential event diſcovered the traitor. Major Andrie, the Britiſh Adjutant-General, a perſon of great talents, appears to have been the principal actor with Arnold. In his return to New-York, after an interview with Arnold, he was ſtopped near Tarry-town by a few militia (who, notwithſtanding a paſs written and ſigned by General Arnold, by which Andrie was permitted to proceed as a John Anderſon) and detained as a ſpy. As they were conducting him to a party of Continental troops, he offered them a large ſum of money for his releaſe, which they rejected with as much virtue as Arnold received his with baſeneſs.

The ſtate of the garriſon, arrangements for its defence in caſe of attack, a council of war, &c. were found on Andrie, in Arnold's own hand writing.

Col. Jamiſon, of the light-dragoons, to whom he was conveyed in the firſt inſtance, and before a detection of theſe papers, diſpatched an account to Arnold that he had a ſpy in his care, and deſcribed him in ſuch a manner that Arnold knew it to be Andrie. His Excellency General Waſhington, the Marquis de la Fayette, General Knox, and their aids, were within a few miles of his quarters at this juncture. I had preceeded them with a Major Shaw, to give notice of their coming. Arnold, I think, muſt have received the advice while we were preſent, as I obſerved an embarraſſment which I could not at that time account for. The approach of his Excellency left him but an inſtant to take meaſures for his own ſafety, or it is likely he would have attempted that of Andrie's, and the matter might have remained in obſcurity. He ordered his barge, and paſſing King's ferry as a flag boat, fell down to the Vulture ſhip of war, which lay below at a ſhort diſtance. In the mean time an officer arrived with the papers which were diſcovered, and a letter from Andrie to his Excellency, in which he endeavours to ſhew that he did not come under the character of a ſpy. Upon this Col. Hamilton and myſelf rode to King's ferry, but he had before this gained the enemy's veſſel.

We expect Andrie here every minute. I lament at Arnold's eſcape, that we might have puniſhed ſuch a high piece of perfidiouſneſs, and prevented the enemy from profiting by his informations. Andrie has adventured daringly for the accompliſhment of a great end; fortunate for us his abilities failed him, as it was on the point of being finiſhed, and he muſt in all human probability ſubmit to the fate of a common ſpy.”

The following is ARNOLD'S *infamous* LETTER *to our Great Commander.*

SIR, *On board the Vulture, Sept. 25, 1780.*

“THE heart which is conſcious of its own rectitude, cannot attempt to palliate a ſtep which the world may cenſure as wrong; I have ever acted from a principle of love to my country, ſince the commencement of the preſent unhappy conteſt between Great-Britain and the Colonies; the ſame principle of love to my country actuates my preſent conduct, however it may appear inconſiſtent to the world, who very ſeldom judge right of any man's actions.

“I have no favour to aſk for myſelf. I have too often experienced the ingratitude of my country to attempt it; but from the known humanity of your Excellency, I am induced to aſk your protection for Mrs. Arnold, from every inſult and injury that the miſtaken vengeance of my country may expoſe her to. It ought to fall only on me, ſhe is as good and as innocent as an angel, and is incapable of doing wrong. I beg ſhe may be permitted to return to her friends in Philadelphia, or to come to me as ſhe may chooſe; from your Excellency I have no fears on her account, but ſhe may ſuffer from the miſtaken fury of the country.

“I have to requeſt that the incloſed letter may be delivered to Mrs. Arnold, and ſhe permitted to write to me.

“I have alſo to aſk that my cloaths and baggage which are of little conſequence may be ſent to me, if required their value ſhall be paid in money.

"*I have the honour to be, with great regard and eſteem,*
"*Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,*
B. ARNOLD."

His Excellency General WASHINGTON.

N. B. In juſtice to the gentlemen of my family, Col. Varrick and Major Franks, I think myſelf in honour bound to declare, that they, as well as Joſhua Smith, Eſq; (who I know is ſuſpected) are totally ignorant of any tranſactions of mine, that they had reaſon to believe were injurious to the public.

A Conciſe DESCRIPTION *of the* FIGURES *exhibited and paraded through the ſtreets of this city on Saturday laſt.*

A STAGE raiſed on the body of a cart, on which was an effigy of General ARNOLD ſitting; this was dreſſed in regimentals, had two faces emblematical of his traiterous conduct, a maſk in his left hand, and a letter in his right from Belzebub, telling him that he had done all the miſchief he could do, and now he muſt hang himſelf.

At the back of the General was a figure of the Devil, dreſſed in black robes, ſhaking a purſe of money at the General's left ear, and in his right hand a pitch-fork, ready to drive him into hell, as the reward due for the many crimes which his thirſt of gold had made him commit.

In the front of the ſtage and before General Arnold was placed a large lanthorn of tranſparent paper, with the conſequences of his crimes thus delineated, *i. e.* on one part General Arnold on his knees before the Devil, who is pulling him into the flames—a label from the General's mouth with theſe words, "My dear Sir, I have ſerved you faithfully;" to which the Devil replies. "and I'll reward you." On another ſide, two figures hanging, inſcribed, The Traitor's Reward," and wrote underneath, "The Adjutant General of the Britiſh army, and Joe Smith; the firſt hanged as a ſpy, and the other as a traitor to his country." And on the front of the lanthorn was wrote the following:—

"MAJOR GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD, late COMMANDER of the FORT WEST-POINT.

THE CRIME OF THIS MAN IS HIGH TREASON.

"He has deſerted the important poſt WEST-POINT, on Hudſon's River, committed to his charge by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and is gone off to the enemy at New-York.

"His deſign to have given up this fortreſs to our enemies has been diſcovered by the goodneſs of the Omniſcient Creator, who has not only prevented him carrying it into execution, but has thrown into our hands ANDRIE, the Adjutant General of their army, who was detected in the infamous character of a ſpy.

"The treachery of this ungrateful General is held up to public view, for the expoſition of infamy; and to proclaim with joyful acclamation, another inſtance of the interpoſition of bounteous Providence.

"The effigy of this ingrate is therefore hanged (for want of his body) as a Traitor to his native country, and a Betrayer of the laws of honor."

The proceſſion began about four o'clock, in the following order:

Several Gentlemen mounted on horſeback.
A line of Continental Officers.
Sundry Gentlemen in a line.
A guard of the City Infantry.
Juſt before the cart, drums and fifes playing the Rogue's March.
Guards on each ſide.

The proceſſion was attended with a numerous concourſe of people, who, after expreſſing their abhorrence of the Treaſon and the Traitor, committed him to the flames, and left both the effigy and the original to ſink into aſhes and oblivion.

††† The MEMBERS of the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are deſired to meet at the Hall, on Friday, the 6th inſtant, at ſix o'clock.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Camp, dated at Tappan, September 28, 1780.

"I doubt not you have heard, 'ere this reaches you, of the moſt curſed plot ever formed by man, for the ſeizing of the perſon of his Excellency General Waſhington, with his family, on their return from the eaſtward, which would have taken place on the night of the 25th inſtant, had it not been moſt providentially diſcovered by the taking of a perſon who turns out to be Col. Andrie, Adjutant General to General Clinton; who, it ſeems, has been all thro' our camp, diſguiſed in the habit of a ſervant, and acted, when in camp, as waiting man to one Joſeph Smith, formerly of New-York, who lives near King's ferry. General Arnold was the principal agent in carrying on this diabolical ſcheme. I ſhall endeavour, from the information received, to give you the particulars, viz.

"On the 25th of this inſt. Col. Andrie was ſtopped by three of the Militia, at or near Tarry Town, upon which he produced General Arnold's paſs, in the following words: Permit the bearer to paſs all guards and out-poſts of the Continental army, whereſoever poſted. The paſs being ſomewhat ſingular, the Militia undertook to detain him, notwithſtanding it was ſigned by General Arnold. When Andrie found he could not prevail on them to paſs him, he then offered them 100 guineas, and it is ſaid roſe to 400, if they would diſmiſs him, this convinced them he was a perſon of conſequence and a ſpy, upon which they pinioned him and conducted him to one of their officers, who ordered him ſtripped, and his boots being the firſt article taken off, they therein diſcovered a plan of the fortifications at Weſt-Point and King's-ferry, and our encampment at this place; unfortunately for us, juſt at the time they were ſearching Andrie, a gentleman paſſed by, who enquired who he was, and was anſwered by the Militia that he was a ſpy, and Adjutant General of the Britiſh army; upon which the gentleman, pleaſed no doubt with the intelligence, rode off to Weſt-Point and acquainted General Arnold with the ſame, not ſuſpecting him to be concerned in the affair.—-Arnold, apprehending the whole matter was diſcovered, immediately mounted his horſe and rode to the water ſide, where his barge lay ready to receive him, and puſhed off. Juſt at this inſtant, his Excellency appeared in ſight, and being made acquainted with the taking of Andrie, and Arnold's ſudden flight, Colonel Hamilton, one of his Excellency's aids, was diſpatched to King's ferry with all poſſible ſpeed, in hopes of ſtopping him, but the barge, rowed by eight ſtout fellows, had paſſed by before the Colonel's arrival; and he had the mortification to ſee the greateſt villain on earth go on board a veſſel prepared for the reception of his Excellency and family; on board of which veſſel Colonel Beverly Robinſon was, with a ſufficient number of picked men, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

The plan was to have ſurprized his Excellency and family, with the Marquis de la Fayette, in the dead time of the night, in the abovementioned Robinſon's houſe, which was the quarters of Arnold, and where his Excellency was to have lodged that night; and Robinſon was pitched upon to execute it, as being beſt acquainted with the avenues leading thereto. Had they ſucceeded, the garriſon at Weſt-Point was next to be given up."

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

By the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the following named perſons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to ſay; Benedict Arnold, late a Major General in the army of the United States; Anthony Yeldall, Druggiſt; William Weſt, jun. merchant, late a Major in the army of the United States; and Thomas Lightfoot, and John Turner, merchants; all now or late of the city of Philadelphia:—-And John Wright, and Jonathan Wright, yeomen, both now or late of the townſhip of Hatfield: and John Hutchinſon, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Kingſeſſing: all now or late of the county of Philadelphia:—-And John Jackſon, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Marlborough; and Joſhua Buffington, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford; yeomen, both now or late of the county of Cheſter; have ſeverally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and aſſiſted the enemies of this State and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies in this State and elſewhere: We the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an Act of General Aſſembly intitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themſelves by a certain day, and for veſting their eſtates in this Commonwealth; and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame; and for aſcertaining and ſatisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," Do hereby ſtrictly charge and require the ſaid Benedict Arnold, Anthony Yeldall, Thomas Lightfoot, John Turner, John Wright, Jonathan Wright, John Hutchinſon, John Jackſon, and Joſhua Buffington, to render themſelves reſpectively to ſome or one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or of the Juſtices of the Peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before Monday the thirteenth day of November next, and alſo abide their legal trial for ſuch their treaſons; And We do in like manner require the ſaid William Weſt, jun. to render himſelf to ſome or one of the Juſtices aforeſaid, on or before Saturday the thirtieth day of December next, and alſo abide his legal trial for ſuch his treaſon; on pain that every of them, the ſaid Benedict Arnold, Anthony Yeldall, William Weſt, jun. Thomas Lightfoot, John Turner, John Wright, Jonathan Wright, John Hutchinſon, John Jackſon, and Joſhua Buffington, not rendering himſelf as aforeſaid, and abiding the trial aforeſaid, ſhall from and after the ſaid thirteenth day of November, and thirtieth day of December reſpectively, ſtand and be attainted of high treaſon, to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains and penalties, and undergo all ſuch forfeitures as perſons attainted of high treaſon ought to do, and all the faithful ſubjects of this State are deſired to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN by Order of the Council, under the Hand of the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ſecond Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

WILLIAM MOORE, Vice-Preſident.

Atteſt T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his employers in particular, that the time of their ſubſcription is nearly expired; thoſe who incline to ſubſcribe again, are requeſted to meet at the places where their papers are left; and ſuch as are indebted are deſired to pay the ſame.

JAMES BALENTINE.

N. B. The Printers charge is Half a Dollar per quarter, or the exchange. Oct. 4, 1780.

Cheſter, September 20, 1780.

TO be ſold by public vendue, at the late dwelling-houſe of Valentine Weaver, in the borough of Cheſter, on Tueſday, the 17th day of October next, ſundry ſorts of houſhold goods and kitchen furniture, ſuch as feather beds, bedſteads, tables, chairs, pots, kettles, &c. alſo a good horſe, ſeveral milch cows, and ſundry farming utenſils, too tedious to mention. The ſale will begin at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by

RACHEL WEAVER, Adminiſtratrix.

All perſons indebted to ſaid deceaſed, for tavern ſcore or by book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring them in, in order to be adjuſted and paid. §

General Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, September 14, 1780.

THE Subſcriber has in his Poſſeſſion a variety of VALUABLE PAPERS, including Cuſtom-Houſe and other Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Proteſted Bills with the Proteſts, Ships Papers, Letters of Attorney, Bills of Lading, Bills of Sale, Notes of Hand, &c. &c. which were encloſed in Letters not called for at the ſeveral Poſt-Offices in the United States. The owners may recover them, by applying to

EBENEZER HAZARD,
Inſpector of dead Letters to the General Poſt-Office.

⁂ *The Printers of news-papers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to publiſh the above, and continue it for ſome time.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mark Freeman, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
RICHARD FOOTMAN, } Executors.
BENJAMIN GIBBS,

N. B. A large well improved PLANTATION, in Bucks county, near Græme-Park, and an excellent TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties, to be LETT. Enquire as above. 6 w.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Frankford, a ſorrel MARE, about 14 and an half hands high, has four white feet, and a blaze in her face, age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ROBERT WORRELL. †

Philadelphia, October 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke, and Andrew Elliot, Eſq; all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized, to the uſe of this State:

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke and Andrew Elliot, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots and Tenements, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, adjoining the houſe formerly occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock.

No. 2. A two ſtory frame meſſuage, lot of ground and ferry wharff, on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet; late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 3. Two contiguous lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, each containing in breadth about 18 feet, and in depth 140 feet; on one of which lots is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, and on the other a frame ſtable, adjoining ground of Rudolph Bunner and John Ellick; late the eſtate of the ſaid Richard Yorke.

No. 4. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtore adjoining, with the lots whereon the ſame are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and extending to Dock-ſtreet; in tenure of Meſſieurs John Maxwell Neſbit and Company.

No. 5. A two ſtory meſſuage and lot of ground, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets; in tenure of Mr. John Jackſon, tallow chandler; late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Elliot, during his natural life.

Will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſixth day of November. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after the day of ſale; and on failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State and the money paid to be forfeited; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the 10th day after ſale to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after ſale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the State.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

Lately imported from France, Holland and St. Euſtatia, and to be SOLD wholeſale, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his ſtore, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

A FEW bales of blue and white Welch plains, ſuitable for Negroe's clothing, 9-qr. roſe blankets, blue and brown broadcloths, brown and green ſerges, fine hairbines and camblets, mens worſted hoſe, white and brown flemiſh ſheetings, yd. wd. hollands, Iriſh and laval linens, German dowlaſs, ditto ozenbrig, Ruſſia drilling, 7-8ths, yd. and apron wd. cotton check, chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, muſlins and humhums, black and white plain, ſpotted and chain gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, kentings, India dimities, plain and figured ribbands, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, check ditto, bandanoes, black and white modes and ſattins, ell wd. perſians, black, white, blue, green, red and pink perſians and ſarſnets, mantuas, black ſilk for breeches, black princes ſtuff, womens ſilk mitts, thread hoſe, tablecloths and napkins, quality bindings, bobbins, cap, apron and filliting tapes, Scotch, ſtitching and coloured threads, beſt ſcarf twiſt, gartering, writing and wrapping paper, Engliſh playing cards, Leghorn hats, ivory combs, pins and needles, plated and metal buckles, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, razors and ſciſſars, awlblades, H and HL hinges, but and table ditto, bureau deſk furniture, deſk, cheſt and padlocks, handſaws, half round and three ſquare files, and a variety of other HARDWARE.

Alſo a few caſks of Six-penny nails, ſeveral boxes of china, Weſt India rum of a good quality by the hogſhead, indigo by the barrel or dozen wt. loaf ſugar, coffee, green tea, &c. &c. Likewiſe two or three iron ſtoves. 6 w.

Paſſyunk, October 4, 1780.

TAKEN up on the 26th inſt. treſpaſſing, a brown HORSE, with a ſtreak down his face, about 15 hands high, trots and paces, about 11 or 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof.

† DANIEL HUVER.

THE Subſcribers hereby inform the public, that they have provided convenient STAGE-WAGGONS, to go with four horſes, for the accommodation of paſſengers from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-town; one to ſet off on Wedneſday, the 18th of October inſtant, from the Croſs-Keys tavern, the corner of Third and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, at ten o'clock, and meet the other waggon at Princeton on Thurſday at twelve o'clock, and returns again that day for Philadelphia. Theſe waggons will ſet off from Philadelphia and Elizabeth-town every Wedneſday and Saturday at ten o'clock, meet each other at Princeton every Monday and Thurſday, and return to each place every Tueſday and Friday about two o'clock. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on the beſt accommodations and good uſage, by

GERSHOM JOHNSON,
———— CLAWSON.

¶

Mooreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, September 8, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 5th inſtant out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living at Smithfield, a bright bay GELDING, between 5 and 6 years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, light made, a low neck, a light ſwitch tail, no white about him that the owner recollects, about four inches of his mane worn out with the bridle, has a lump under his off ear, reſembling a whim, trots, canters, and carries his head and tail very well. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the owner gets his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars and reaſonable charges for the Horſe only, paid by

* JAMES VANSANT.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward,

IS offered by the creditors of Francis Damon, deceaſed, to any perſon or perſons that will give information to the ſubſcribers, of ſundry things that have been ſtolen from the ſaid Damon's houſe, viz. the ſum of Fifty Thouſand Dollars, or thereabouts, belonging to the creditors of the ſaid Damon, for goods ſold by him a few days before he died, which was depoſited in his deſk, and the caſh belonging to him; likewiſe the beſt part of his effects and houſhold furniture, that is to ſay, ſeveral large pairs of braſs andirons, ſhovels and tongs of ſundry fire-places, eight or ten mahogany chairs in the front parlour, with three elegant looking-glaſſes and two fine tables, all the furniture of his bed-chamber and cloſet, his plate and china, his gold watch, and the beſt part of his kitchen furniture. And FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward to any perſon or perſons that will inform or bring to the ſubſcribers a mulatto woman, named Diana, and her child, ſlaves of the ſaid Damon, which by order of her miſtreſs were ſent away two or three days before her maſter died; the ſame reward will be given to any perſon that will give information of the place where they were received, and the perſons that helped to carry them off to the receivers. Any perſon or perſons that have any knowledge of the above things, are deſired to give information to

P. LEMAIGRE, chief creditor, one
of the adminiſtrators, or
¶ DANSEL, creditor.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at Stedtler's Tavern, near the Trap, in the night of the 20th inſt. a Negroe man, named PERO, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a brown linſey coat, cloth jacket, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old hat and ſhoes, and had a great bundle of clothes tied up in a blanket. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and confines him in any jail, ſo as the owner, living near Harris's Ferry, may have him again, ſhall be entitled to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Sept. 22, 1780. ‖ JOSHUA ELDER.

Philadelphia, September 26, 1780.

Twenty Continental Dollars Reward.

RUN away yeſterday from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named William Hampton Boggs, about 16 years of age, by trade a ſhoemaker, about four feet ſeven inches high, has yellow hair, tied behind, a down look and thin favoured; had on when he went away, a lincey jacket with ſleeves, a pair of trowſers, a homeſpun ſhirt, and an old hat. It is probable he will go to his father's, near Haddonfield, in New-Jerſey. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad and delivers him to the keeper of the Workhouſe in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

¶ ISAAC FITZRANDOLPH.

All perſons are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

Cohanſey, September 20, 1780.

RUN away, on the 2d inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Bridgetown, Cohanſey, an apprentice boy, named James Ruth, about eleven years of age, has ſhort light hair, and fair complexion; had on and took with him, a coarſe white ſhirt, ravens duck trowſers, and a cocked hat; he ſtole a horſe near Bacon's Neck, and was ſeen riding towards Philadelphia, where it is expected he is ſkulking about the wharves, and may likely want to go out in ſome veſſel, as he has been uſed to the ſea. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have One Dollar reward, paid by ¶ CHARLES CLUNN.

Cheſter county, Sept. 15, 1780.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate of JAMES M'CANAGHAY, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted unto the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of November next; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to ſave trouble and expence.

DANIEL GRIFFITH,)
‖ MICHAEL GRAHM,) Adminiſtrators.
JOHN ELLIOT,)

Uwchlan, Cheſter county, Fall, 1780.

THIS may inform the public in general, and my old cuſtomers in particular, that I have now as great a quantity of Grafted APPLE TREES as ever I had, of the choiceſt fruit, both early and late ripe, and will exchange them for grain, or any other neceſſaries for family uſe, at old rate, or at a reaſonable advance for hard money; and I ſhall endeavour to oblige all that will be pleaſed to favour me with their cuſtom.

The beſt time for planting is from the 25th of October, and from that time as late in the fall as the weather will permit, and in the ſpring as early as the weather will permit, until about the 20th of April.

RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. There is likewiſe a large quantity of trees, near equal to the above in my nurſery, near Lancaſter, now in the care of George Nailor. ‖

New-Mills, Sept. 8, 1780.

WAS put into the New-Mills Stage, ſome time ago, through miſtake, a pillow caſe of GOODS. Any perſon coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

DANIEL CARSON.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE,

At the Continental Yard, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 4th of October, at one o'clock,

THIRTY HORSES, lately purchaſed by order of the State of Maryland for public ſervice, but rejected by the Quarter-Maſter-General.------To be ſold by order of the Council of Maryland.

SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M.
for Pennſylvania.

September 19, 1780.

To the Independent ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the Return for Sheriff at the two laſt General Elections, and once more requeſt the favour of your votes at the enſuing Election, for the ſaid office, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obedient humble ſervant,
¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others,* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AT the Inſtance of many of my Fellow-Citizens and Friends to the Cauſe of our Country, I am induced to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. Should I meet with your Approbation, the Favour ſhall be ever gratefully acknowledged by

Camp, near Trenton, *Your humble Servant,*
Auguſt 24, 1780. ¶ WILLIAM WILL.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others,* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AS I again propoſe to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing general Election, to ſucceed the preſent Sheriff, I therefore again moſt humbly ſolicit and requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt, in order to be on the return for the ſaid office; which favours, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,
§ WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL offer myſelf a CANDIDATE for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, which I hope will meet your approbation, and procure me your votes and intereſt. If I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to ſucceed, you may depend on my utmoſt efforts to ſerve you with fidelity, and ſhall be ever thankful for your favours. My having been abſent in the ſervice of my country will, I hope, be a ſufficient apology for ſo late an application.

I am, Gentlemen, with the greateſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
H. KEPPELE, jun.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1780. ‖

To the Electors of the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

I ACKNOWLEDGE the honour done me in electing me one of your Repreſentatives theſe three years paſt: The circumſtances of my family at preſent makes it inconvenient for me to attend; I muſt beg the favour of you to elect another in my place, which favour will be gratefully acknowledged by your very humble ſervant,

‖ ARTHUR WATTS.

To the Freeholders and others, qualified to vote for Members of Aſſembly, in the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour and confidence manifeſted to me, by chooſing me one of your repreſentatives in Aſſembly, for ſeveral years paſt, merits my warmeſt acknowledgements, but as it is my misfortune to be of a very weakly habit of body, my attendance in Aſſembly, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon, is exceedingly diſtreſſing and dangerous, for which reaſon, I requeſt you not to chooſe me into that office at the next election, which will be particularly acknowledged by your very humble ſervant,

† GERARDUS WYNKOOP.

To the Freeholders and others, Electors for the county of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere and hearty thanks for the honour you did me at the laſt annual election, by voting me the higheſt on the return for the office of HIGH SHERIFF of this county, by which I was honoured with a Commiſſion for that purpoſe, by his Excellency the Preſident of this State; and it is with reluctance I now inform you, that the ſituation of my family and private affairs are ſuch, that it would be very inconvenient for me to ſerve in that office any longer; therefore requeſt you will at the next election chooſe ſome other ſuitable perſon for ſaid office, in the room and ſtead of, Gentlemen, your much obliged friend, and very humble ſervant,

DAVID MACKY, Sheriff.

Cheſter Sept. 4, 1780. ¶

To the Freeholders, and other Electors, for the county of Cheſter,

GENTLEMEN,

AS the preſent ſheriff declines ſerving any longer in his office, and being encouraged by your former favours, I again offer myſelf a candidate for ſaid office at the enſuing election. Your votes and intereſt will be gratefully acknowledged by

Your Friend and Servant,
¶ CHARLES DILWORTH.

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the county of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the preſent Sheriff of the ſaid county of Cheſter declines ſerving the office any longer than till the next election, and being ſolicited and encouraged, I do hereby offer myſelf a Candidate for ſaid office at the next annual election, and do further ſolicit the votes and intereſt of the Freemen of ſaid county as far as will be agreeable to ſaid Electors, which favour ſhall ever be acknowledged by your humble ſervant,

JOSHUA VAUGHAN. ‖

Cheſter, Sept. 4, 1780.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and intereſt at the enſuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

To be SOLD,

A NEW well finiſhed BRICK HOUSE, with a convenient KITCHEN adjoining, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Schuylkill, being 102 feet on Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, and 106 feet ſix inches on Aſhton ſtreet, well adapted for a gentleman having a ſmall family. For terms apply to WILLIAM DELLAP, in Water-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet,

Who has for SALE,
COFFEE by the barrel,
VINEGAR by the caſk, and
SPERMACETI CANDLES.

September 12, 1780.

STOLEN,

ON the night of the 7th inſtant, out of the ſubſcriber's field, in Hatfield townſhip, Philadelphia county,

A LIGHT CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, 3 years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, both hind feet white about half way to the hams, has a blemiſh in one corner of his near eye, a long tail, ſhod before, a little wore on each ſhoulder with the collar, a natural trotter, canters ſlow and handy. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN FUNK.

To be SOLD,

A VARIETY of GOODS, Manufactured by the ſubſcriber, in South-alley, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, and between Fifth-ſtreet and Sixth-ſtreet, on Hudſon's-Square, viz. COATINGS, BLANKETINGS, JANES, EVERLASTINGS, SHALLOONS, &c. He has alſo for SALE, ſeveral good LOOMS. Spinners employed as uſual, by

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Germantown, Sept. 18, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open in the night, the ſtable belonging to John Cheſnut, from whence was ſtolen a Black STALLION, about 15 hands high, 6 years old next ſpring, branded H W, one white hind foot the off ſide, ſhod all round, paces and trots, rather more inclined to pacing. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and delivers him, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe, paid by me,

† JOHN CHESNUT.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of July laſt, a red and white ſpotted COW, with a mark in her ear, and gives ſome wilch. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

¶ JACOB WEBER.

Balſamick Powders.

IN performing amputations, &c. many fatal conſequences have been experienced; ſuch as exquiſite pain, convulſions, delirium, acute fevers, &c. &c. from the uſe of ligatures, beſides the incertitude of their ſucceeding.

PETER FOWLER, chemiſt, now reſident in Paris, ſtimulated by humanity, has invented a new aſtringent powder, which, after a year and a half practice on different objects and various caſes, under the direction and inſpection of the faculty at Paris, by their recommendation is offered to the public as infallible, even in the moſt critical caſes. This powder has neither taſte nor ſmell; it contains nothing acid, alkaline nor ſtyptick; ſtops all kinds of hemorrhages, both intern and extern; it radically cures, in a little time, a loſs of blood, dyſentery, hemorrides, ſpitting of blood, vomiting and bleeding at the noſe, reſolves blood extravaſated in conſequence of falls or contuſions.

Its internal uſe, abſolutely innocent, cannot cauſe any inconvenient ſenſation to the ſtomach; it is ſucceſsfully employed in all wounds, attended with a hemorrhage, ſuch as gaſhes of ſabres, thruſts of ſwords, &c. In bleeding at the noſe it may be uſed as ſnuff. Every family ſhould keep a box of this powder, to remedy on the ſpot all danger to which people are always expoſed, eſpecially in the night, as by the ſudden loſs of blood ſeveral women periſh after delivery. In a battle or naval engagement, the wounded that may be attacked with any hemorrhagy whatſoever, if provided with a box of this powder, may ſtop the effuſion of their own blood without the help of a ligature; at leaſt it would be neceſſary that officers were always furniſhed with it, to be able to ſave the lives of a great number of brave ſoldiers, who periſh by weakneſs, as from their ſituation they cannot otherwiſe be timely relieved.

The ſaid powders to be ſold at the ſtore of Mr. EZRA JONES, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, where an extract of the proceedings of the faculty of Paris are depoſited, reſpecting ſome particular caſes, and method of applying the ſaid powders. ¶

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th inſtant, A NEGROE MAN, named CATO; had on a drab coloured jacket, or a brown one, leather breeches, and ſundry other apparel with him. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, aged 23 years, has remarkable ſmall handſome features, plays on the violin, and took one with him. Whoever brings the ſaid Negroe to the ſubſcriber, or *John Kidd*, of Benſalem, Bucks county, Eſq; Captain *Thomas Reed*, of Whitehill, near Bordentown, New-Jerſey, or Mr. *John Redman*, merchant in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ‖ WILLIAM PARR, Lancaſter.

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OCTOBER. 1780. THE NUMB. 2626.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1780.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, September 22, 1780.

Reſolved Unanimouſly,

THAT three Commiſſioners be appointed, whoſe duty it ſhall be to enquire into the general police of each county, and more eſpecially to inform themſelves on the following points;

Firſt, What deficiencies there are in the payment of the public taxes in each county; what townſhips are delinquent, and the ſeveral cauſes of ſuch delinquency.

Secondly, To enquire into the product of the Exciſe and other public dues, whether due attention is paid to the collection by the Magiſtrates and Exciſe Officers, due returns made of all public houſes, and the penalties of laws inflicted upon ſuch as keep taverns or public houſes not complying with the requiſitions of law in this reſpect.

Thirdly, Whether forfeitures of recognizances, fines and penalties, impoſed on delinquents in Courts of Juſtice, are duly collected and paid to the proper officers, in eaſe of the public burthens.

Fourthly, To enquire into the progreſs of the ſeveral Commiſſioners appointed to procure ſpecific ſupplies in this State for the fœderal army, what are their difficulties and the obſtructions they meet with in anſwering the public expectations and demands.

Fifthly, To enquire into the nature and amount of the debts due to the people of this State on certificates from the Quarter Maſter and Commiſſary General's departments, in order that ſome plan may be deviſed by the next Aſſembly for redreſſing and reforming any abuſes and irregularities with reſpect to thoſe certificates, and that the payment of taxes may be reduced as ſoon as poſſible to the ſimple and regular mode of payment in money.

Sixthly, To enquire, purſuant to ſundry reſolutions made by the Honorable Congreſs, into the number of poſts and hoſpitals eſtabliſhed under the Quarter Maſter Generals, Commiſſaries and Medical departments in this State, the rations drawn and perſons actually employed therein, ſo as to retrench, as far as can conveniently be done, any unneceſſary expences of the Continent in general or this State in particular.

Seventhly, To hear all reaſonable complaints againſt public officers for any abuſe or miſmanagement of office in the adminiſtration of juſtice, collection of taxes, and all other grievances of a public nature, if any ſubſiſt, which from the extent of the State, diſtance from the capital, or other cauſe, the good people of the State may not have opportunity to lay before thoſe whoſe duty it is to enquire into and redreſs them.

Eighthly, To enquire into the State of the Militia, the numbers actually bearing arms, their equipments and condition for actual ſervice, and ſuch other particulars as may be neceſſary to render that eſtabliſhment moſt uſeful and efficacious for the public defence.

Reſolved, That to this end the ſaid Commiſſioners be authorized to call upon the Commiſſioners of the taxes, the County Treaſurer, and all other perſons concerned in the collection of public taxes, upon all Juſtices of the Peace, Lieutenants of counties, and ſuch other perſons in office as they ſhall think neceſſary in order to obtain full information of the ſtate of this Commonwealth; and that their reaſonable and neceſſary expences on this ſervice be defrayed.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Commiſſioners do make report on theſe points ſeverally to the next Aſſembly, in order to apply ſuitable remedies, if neceſſary, to any grievances, irregularities or abuſes which may ſubſiſt, and that further or other meaſures may be taken for the general good and happineſs of this State.

The Houſe then proceeded to appoint three Commiſſioners for the purpoſes abovementioned, when his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſq; Preſident of the State, the Honorable JOHN BAYARD, Eſq; Speaker of the General Aſſembly, and DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſq; Treaſurer of the State, were unanimouſly appointed.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL STERRET, Clerk.

The Commiſſioners abovementioned left this city ſome days ago, and we are informed were at Newtown on the 29th ult. at Bethlehem the 3d inſt. at Berks the 7th, and will be at Lancaſter this day, at York the 16th, at Carliſle the 20th, and at Cheſter the 26th.

* * *

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HALL & SELLERS.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his employers in particular, that the time of their ſubſcription is nearly expired; thoſe who incline to ſubſcribe again, are requeſted to meet at the places where their papers are left; and ſuch as are indebted are deſired to pay the ſame.

JAMES BALENTINE.

N. B. The Printers charge is Half a Dollar per quarter, or the exchange. Oct. 4, 1780.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

By the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the following named perſons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to ſay; Benedict Arnold, late a Major General in the army of the United States; Anthony Yeldall, Druggiſt; William Weſt, jun. merchant, late a Major in the army of the United States; and Thomas Lightfoot, and John Turner, merchants; all now or late of the city of Philadelphia:--- And John Wright, and Jonathan Wright, yeomen, both now or late of the townſhip of Hatfield: and John Hutchinſon, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Kingſeſſing; all now or late of the county of Philadelphia:--- And John Jackſon, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Marlborough; and Joſhua Buffington, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford; yeomen, both now or late of the county of Cheſter; have ſeverally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and aſſiſted the enemies of this State and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies in this State and elſewhere: We the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an Act of General Aſſembly intitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themſelves by a certain day, and for veſting their eſtates in this Commonwealth; and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame; and for aſcertaining and ſatisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," Do hereby ſtrictly charge and require the ſaid Benedict Arnold, Anthony Yeldall, Thomas Lightfoot, John Turner, John Wright, Jonathan Wright, John Hutchinſon, John Jackſon, and Joſhua Buffington, to render themſelves reſpectively to ſome or one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or of the Juſtices of the Peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before Monday the thirteenth day of November next, and alſo abide their legal trial for ſuch their treaſons; And We do in like manner require the ſaid William Weſt, jun. to render himſelf to ſome or one of the Juſtices aforeſaid, on or before Saturday the thirtieth day of December next, and alſo abide his legal trial for ſuch his treaſon; on pain that every of them, the ſaid Benedict Arnold, Anthony Yeldall, William Weſt, jun. Thomas Lightfoot, John Turner, John Wright, Jonathan Wright, John Hutchinſon, John Jackſon, and Joſhua Buffington, not rendering himſelf as aforeſaid, and abiding the trial aforeſaid, ſhall from and after the ſaid thirteenth day of November, and thirtieth day of December reſpectively, ſtand and be attainted of high treaſon, to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains and penalties, and undergo all ſuch forfeitures as perſons attainted of high treaſon ought to do, and all the faithful ſubjects of this State are deſired to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN by Order of the Council, under the Hand of the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ſecond Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

WILLIAM MOORE, Vice-Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Cheſter, September 20, 1780.

TO be ſold by public vendue, at the late dwelling-houſe of Valentine Weaver, in the borough of Cheſter, on Tueſday, the 17th day of October next, ſundry ſorts of houſhold goods and kitchen furniture, ſuch as feather beds, bedſteads, tables, chairs, pots, kettles, &c. alſo a good horſe, ſeveral milch cows, and ſundry farming utenſils, too tedious to mention. The ſale will begin at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by

RACHEL WEAVER, Adminiſtratrix.

All perſons indebted to ſaid deceaſed, for tavern ſcore or by book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring them in, in order to be adjuſted and paid. §

General Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, September 14, 1780.

THE Subſcriber has in his Poſſeſſion a variety of VALUABLE PAPERS, including Cuſtom-Houſe and other Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Proteſted Bills with the Proteſts, Ships Papers, Letters of Attorney, Bills of Lading, Bills of Sale, Notes of Hand, &c. &c. which were encloſed in Letters not called for at the ſeveral Poſt-Offices in the United States. The owners may recover them, by applying to

EBENEZER HAZARD,
Inſpector of dead Letters to the General Poſt-Office.

*** *The Printers of news-papers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to publiſh the above, and continue it for ſome time.*

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke, and Andrew Elliot, Eſq; all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized, to the uſe of this State:

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke and Andrew Elliot, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots and Tenements, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, adjoining the houſe formerly occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock.

No 2. A two ſtory frame meſſuage, lot of ground and ferry wharff, on the north ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet; late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 3. Two contiguous lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, each containing in breadth about 18 feet, and in depth 140 feet; on one of which lots is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, and on the other a frame ſtable, adjoining ground of Rudolph Bunner and John Ellick; late the eſtate of the ſaid Richard Yorke.

No 4. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtore adjoining, with the lots whereon the ſame are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and extending to Dock-ſtreet; in tenure of Meſſieurs John Maxwell Neſbit and Company.

No. 5. A two ſtory meſſuage and lot of ground, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets; in tenure of Mr. John Jackſon, tallow chandler; late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Elliot, during his natural life.

Will be ſold by public vendue, at the Cout-Houſe, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſixth day of November. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after the day of ſale; and on failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State and the money paid to be forfeited; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the 10th day after ſale to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after ſale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the State.

WILLIAM WILL, } Agents.
ROBERT SMITH, }

Lately imported from France, Holland and St. Euſtatia, and to be SOLD wholeſale, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his ſtore, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

A FEW bales of blue and white Welch plains, ſuitable for Negroe's clothing, 9-qr. roſe blankets, blue and brown broadcloths, brown and green ſerges, fine hairbines and camblets, mens worſted hoſe, white and brown flemiſh ſheetings, yd. wd. hollands, Iriſh and laval linens, German dowlaſs, ditto ozenbrig, Ruſſia drilling, 7-8ths, yd. and apron wd. cotton check, chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, muſlins and humbums, black and white plain, ſpotted and chain gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, kentings, India dimities, plain and figured ribbands, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, check ditto, bandanoes, black and white modes and ſattins, ell wd. perſians, black, white, blue, green, red and pink perſians and ſarſnets, mantuas, black ſilk for breeches, black princes ſtuff, womens ſilk mitts, thread hoſe, table-cloths and napkins, quality bindings, bobbins, cap, apron and filliting tapes, Scotch, ſtitching and coloured threads, beſt ſcarf twiſt, gartering, writing and wrapping paper, Engliſh playing cards, Leghorn hats, ivory combs, pins and needles, plated and metal buckles, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, razors and ſciſſars, awlblades, H and HL hinges, but and table ditto, bureau deſk furniture, deſk, cheſt and padlocks, handſaws, half round and three ſquare files, and a variety of other HARDWARE.

Alſo a few caſks of Six-penny nails, ſeveral boxes of china, Weſt India rum of a good quality by the hogſhead, indigo by the barrel or dozen wt. loaf ſugar, coffee, green tea, &c. &c. Likewiſe two or three iron ſtoves. 6w.

Paſſyunk, October 4, 1780.

TAKEN up on the 26th inſt. treſpaſſing, a brown HORSE, with a ſtreak down his face, about 15 hands high, trots and paces, about 11 or 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof.

† DANIEL HUVER.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Frankford, a ſorrel MARE, about 14 and an half hands high, has four white feet, and a blaze in her face, age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ROBERT WORRELL. †

LONDON.

THE following true and affecting ſtory is taken from Lieut. General BURGOYNE's State of the Expedition from Canada, an intereſting work, juſt publiſhed.

"Beſides the continuation of difficulties and general fatigue, this day was remarkable for a circumſtance of private diſtreſs too peculiar and affecting to be omitted. The circumſtance to which I allude, is Lady Hariot Ackland's paſſage through the enemy's army to attend her wounded huſband, then their priſoner.

"The progreſs of this lady with the army can hardly be thought abruptly or ſuperfluouſly introduced, were it only ſo for the purpoſe of authenticating a wonderful ſtory. It would exhibit, if well delineated, an intereſting picture of the ſpirit, the enterprize and the diſtreſs of romance, realized and regulated upon the chaſte and ſober principles of rational love and connubial duty.

"Lady Harriot Ackland had accompanied her huſband to Canada in the beginning of the year 1776: In the courſe of that campaign ſhe had traverſed a vaſt ſpace of country, in different extremities of ſeaſon, and with difficulties that an European traveller will not eaſily conceive, to attend him, in a poor hut at Chamblee, upon his ſick bed.

"In the opening of the campaign of 1777, ſhe was reſtrained from offering herſelf to a ſhare of the fatigue and hazard expected before Ticonderoga, by the poſitive injunctions of her huſband. The day after the conqueſt of that place he was badly wounded, and ſhe croſſed the Lake Champlain to join him.

"As ſoon as he recovered, Lady Harriot proceeded to follow his fortunes through the campaign, and at Fort-Edward, or at the next camp, ſhe acquired a two wheel tumbril, which had been conſtructed by the artificers of the artillery, ſomething ſimilar to the carriage uſed for the mail upon the great roads of England. Major Ackland commanded the Britiſh grenadiers, which were attached to General Frazer's corps; and conſequently were always the moſt advanced poſt of the army. Their ſituations were often ſo alert that no perſon ſlept out of their cloaths. In one of theſe ſituations a tent in which the Major and Lady Harriot were aſleep ſuddenly took fire. An orderly ſerjeant of grenadiers, with great hazard of ſuffocation, dragged out the firſt perſon he took hold of. It proved to be the Major. It happened, that in the ſame inſtant ſhe had, unknowing what ſhe did, and perhaps not perfectly awake, providentially made her eſcape, by creeping under the walls of the back part of the tent. The firſt object ſhe ſaw, upon the recovery of her ſenſes, was the Major on the other ſide, and in the ſame inſtant again in the fire in ſearch of her. The ſerjeant again ſaved him, but not without the Major being ſeverely burned in his face and different parts of the body. Every thing they had with them in the tent was conſumed.

"This accident happened a little time before the army paſſed the Hudſon's River. It neither altered the reſolution nor the cheerfulneſs of Lady Harriot; and ſhe continued her progreſs, a partaker of the fatigues of the advanced corps. The next call upon her fortitude was of a different nature, and more diſtreſsful, as of longer ſuſpence. On the march of the 19th, the grenadiers being liable to action at every ſtep, ſhe had been directed by the Major to follow the route of the artillery and baggage, which was not expoſed. At the time the action begun, ſhe found herſelf near a ſmall uninhabited hut, where ſhe alighted.

When it was found the action was becoming general and bloody, the ſurgeons of the hoſpital took poſſeſſion of the ſame place, as the moſt convenient for the firſt care of the wounded. Thus was this Lady in hearing of one continued fire of cannon and muſketry, for four hours together, with the preſumption, from the poſt of her huſband at the head of the grenadiers, that he was in the moſt expoſed part of the action. She had three female companions, the Baroneſs of Riedeſel, and the wives of two Britiſh officers, Major Harnage and Lieut Reynal; but in the event their preſence ſerved but little for comfort. Major Harnage was ſoon brought to the ſurgeons, very badly wounded; and a little time after came intelligence that Lieut. Reynel was ſhot dead. Imagination will want no helps to figure the ſtate of the whole groupe.

"From the date of that action to the 7th of October, Lady Harriot, with her uſual ſerenity, ſtood prepared for new trials; and it was her lot that their ſeverity increaſed with their numbers. She was again expoſed to the hearing of the whole action, and at laſt received the ſhock of her individual miſfortune, mixed with the intelligence of the general calamity, the troops were defeated, and Major Ackland, deſperately wounded, was a priſoner.

"The day of the 8th was paſſed by Lady Harriot and her companions in common anxiety; not a tent nor a ſhed being ſtanding, except what belonged to the hoſpital, their refuge was among the wounded and the dying.

"When the army was upon the point of moving after the halt deſcribed, I received a meſſage from Lady Harriot, ſubmitting to my deciſion a propoſal (and expreſſing an earneſt ſolicitude to execute it, if not interfering with my deſigns) of paſſing to the camp of the enemy, and requeſting General Gates's permiſſion to attend her huſband.

"Though I was ready to believe (for I had experienced) that patience and fortitude in a ſupreme degree were to be found, as well as every other virtue, under the moſt tender forms, I was aſtoniſhed at this propoſal. After ſo long an agitation of the ſpirits, exhauſted not only for want of reſt, but abſolutely for want of food, drenched in rains for twelve hours together, that a woman ſhould be capable of ſuch an undertaking as delivering herſelf to the enemy, probably in the night and uncertain of what hands ſhe might firſt fall into, appeared an effort above human nature. The aſſiſtance I was enabled to give was ſmall indeed; I had not even a cup of wine to offer her; but I was told ſhe had found, from ſome kind and fortunate hand, a little rum and dirty water. All I could furniſh to her was an open boat and a few lines, written upon dirty and wet paper, to General Gates, recommending her to his protection."

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

In Rivington's New-York paper of July 19 is the following letter.

Europe, off Sandy-Hook, July 16, 1780.

Mr. RIVINGTON,

BY command of the Admiral, I ſubjoin for publication an extract of a letter lately received from Sir George Bridges Rodney, the naval commander in chief at the leeward iſlands: He deſires it may be inſerted in your paper as ſoon as poſſible.

Sandwich, Gros-Iſlet Bay, St. Lucia,
18th June, 1780.

ON the 17th of April we had a general engagement with the French fleet under the Comte de Guichen. His Majeſty's ſquadron conſiſting of twenty ſail of the line, the enemy's of twenty-three; after an obſtinate and bloody action the enemy fled on every ſide; but it was full 48 hours before we could purſue them.

"We followed them until the 22d of May, however nothing could tempt them to a ſecond action; though, on the 15th and 19th, we forced them to two rencountres. In theſe the enemy had twenty-three ſail of the line, the Britiſh fleet conſiſting of ſeventeen and two fifties; yet they puſillanimouſly perſiſted to avoid a ſecond general action.

"By all accounts their loſs has been great indeed. All their hoſpitals at Martinico, at Guadaloupe and Dominique, being more than full. They own to have 1500 killed in the firſt battle, and 600 in the two rencountres.

I am your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
WILL. GREEN, Secretary.

To Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot."

This is one of the awkwardeſt letters for a commander in chief to write that ever I read. In the firſt place, it looks as if he was deviliſhly unwilling to write at all; for it is dated two months after the firſt action, and one month after the laſt. "On the 17th of April," ſays the Admiral, "we had a general engagement with the French "fleet under the Comte de Guichen. His Majeſty's ſqua-"dron conſiſting of twenty ſail of the line, the enemy's "of twenty-three; after an obſtinate and bloody action "the enemy fled on every ſide." What the Admiral means by "every ſide? I am at a loſs to underſtand, unleſs he means that they went juſt which way they pleaſed, which I ſuppoſe was the caſe.

But it was moſt confoundedly unlucky that the Admiral could not ſtop them ſome where or other. Now if he had but thought to have ſunk a few of his big *copper bottoms* in ſome of the narrow channels between the waves, and ſo ſtopped up the paſſages, and marched the reſt of his ſhips to the *top* of the waves, he might have played hob with them, and kept them there till he had ſent to England for a reinforcement, and at laſt taken every ſkin of them. But for want of this, he let them all get away on which ever ſide they had a mind to go.

Thus much for the battle. Now for the purſuit,—which was managed by the Admiral with a wonderful degree of prudence; for, leſt they ſhould get away again, he took care not to come up with them, nor yet to look for them, till forty-eight hours after they were gone. Now though this was certainly a wiſe precaution, yet it unfortunately creates a ſuſpicion that he ran away firſt himſelf; for what (by his own account) could he be doing between the time the action cloſed and the time the purſuit began, which was forty-eight hours. He muſt either be running away, or ſtanding ſtill. And, as he would hardly chooſe to waſte his time in doing the latter, we are obliged to ſuppoſe he was forced to do the former; that is, he ran away for forty-eight hours, and ſeeing himſelf ſafely out of ſight, turned about to look whether the French were following him.

Now all this is perfectly natural; for hunt what you will, as ſoon as the thing hunted gets at a ſafe diſtance, and ſuppoſes that you have given over the chaſe, it turns back again and hunts you. You never ſee a rat run into a hole, but it whips round and peeps to ſee where you are; and do you think that Sir George Bridges Rodney, Admiral of Great-Britain, who has lived almoſt his whole life time upon the water, has not as much ſenſe as a rat?

"We followed them," ſays Sir George "until the 22d of May," which is five weeks. Now this is a plain proof that he did not follow very faſt; yet this deliberate kind of following, or rather dogging, is what Sir George means by purſuing. "However nothing," continues he, "could "tempt them to a ſecond action, though on the 15th and "19th we forced them to two rencountres. In theſe the "French had twenty-three ſhips of the line; the Britiſh "fleet conſiſted but of 17 and two fifties." Here is a kind of a gap in the ſtory, which wants filling up. The French I ſee have the ſame number of ſhips they had at firſt, the Britiſh three leſs. The caſe I ſuppoſe is, that Sir George was beaten in the firſt action, and forced to ſend three of his ſhips into port; but that is a ſecret between him and all the reſt of the world. "Yet, notwithſtanding this ſuperiority," ſays Sir George, "they *puſillanimouſly* perſiſted to avoid a ſecond general action." I wiſh Sir George would learn to write like a gentleman, or get ſomebody to write for him.

Now for the liſt of the killed and wounded. "By all "accounts," ſays Sir George, "their loſs (for he ſays "not a word about his own) has been great indeed! All "their hoſpitals at Martinico, Guadaloupe and Dominique, "being *more* than full." The devil they are! I have heard of an Iriſhman who complained that his glaſs was not big enough to hold a bumper; but Sir George could have redreſſed his grievance, and taught him how to make it hold *more* than a bumper. Now when a place is full, and you want to put into it more than it can hold, that is, to make it fuller than full, you muſt not ſend for an Iriſhman, but an Admiral, and that no leſs a one than Sir George Bridges Rodney, naval commander in chief at the Leeward Iſlands.

I am, Monſieur Rodney's humble ſervant,
A, B, C, D, for I think it is time he
ſhould learn the alphabet.

BOSTON, *September* 28.

Saturday laſt, arrived here the privateer ſhip Deane, Capt. Hinman, belonging to New-London, with a prize brig, laden with rum and ſugar—She has alſo taken a ſhip of 16 guns, with ſalt and other merchandize, which is hourly expected.

Tueſday laſt arrived here two veſſels from Holland.

Yeſterday arrived here a prize brigantine from Cork bound to New York, captured by the privateer ſhip Waſhington, belonging to Providence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *October* 2.

Our accounts from the Northward are, that Col. Malcom on the 25th ult. was at Fort Renſſelaer, on his way to Fort Schuyler, with a relief for the preſent garriſon.

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following intelligence:—By accounts from New-York, Admiral Rodney is in the city, in a very bad ſtate of health—the Sandwich, a 90 gun ſhip, and four others of the line, were at the watering place, very leaky, repairing, wooding, watering and taking in proviſions, and that as ſoon as they could be ready, they were to ſail for Arbuthnot's fleet; that the other five ſhips, with the frigates, ſailed to join that fleet laſt Sunday morning. Several deſerters left the ſhips at the watering-place, and confirm this intelligence.

The principal part of the army is on Long-Iſland; and great preparations are making for an embarkation.

WILLIAMSBURG (*Virginia*) *Sept.* 30.

Extract of a letter from Col. Marian to Gen. Gates, dated Whitemarſh, Bladen county, Sept. 15.

"On the 3d inſtant I had advice that upwards of 200 tories intended to attack me the next day. I immediately marched with 53 men, which was all I could get. On the 4th in the morning I ſurpriſed a party of 45 men, which I miſtook for the main body of the enemy; I killed and wounded all but 15, which eſcaped. I then marched immediately to attack the main body, which I met about three miles, in full march towards me; I directly attacked them and put them to flight (though they had 200 men) when they got into a ſwamp, impaſſable to all but tories. I had one man wounded in the firſt action, three in the ſecond, and two horſes killed; and finding it impoſſible to come at them, I retreated to camp. The next day I was informed they all diſperſed. On the 15th I was joined by about 60 men; I then threw up a ſmall redoubt, to ſecure my camp from being ſurpriſed by the tories, ſhould they again collect. On the 17th I croſſed Pedee and Lynch's creek, with 100 men (and left 50 to ſecure my camp and the river) to attack a party of regulars and militia, ſaid to be 150, which were in Williamſburg townſhip, burning all the houſes of three men who had joined me. When I got to Indian-town, Capt. James, who I had ſent to reconnoitre the enemy, met me; he had taken a priſoner belonging to Col. Ferguſon's rifle regiment, by whom I learnt that there were 200 Britiſh, and a number of tories, and that Major Whims, with 200 more, were to join them that night. They were ſeen after dark on their march, and by an orderly book taken with an officer's baggage, with the above mentioned priſoner, I found their intention was to remove me, and proceed to the Cheraws. I alſo had intelligence that 200 men, part regulars, had arrived in Georgetown from Santee, which obliged me to return to my camp, which I did that day. On the 8th I had intelligence that Major Whims had croſſed Lynch's creek, to come on my front, and thoſe in Georgetown had croſſed Black river and Whany, to fall on my rear; and that the tories which I had lately diſperſed were collecting on my right, which would completely ſurround me, and cut off my retreat. This obliged me to retreat to this place with 60 men, the reſt left me to ſee after their families, who had had their houſes burnt. The enemy have burnt a number of houſes on Black river, Lynch's creek, and Waccamaw. I ſhall remain here until I hear from you, or have an opportunity of doing ſomething."

We hear the enemy on the 26th inſt. ſent three armed boats to the houſe of Mr. George Turberville, on Potowmack, carried off three negroes, his plate, and ſtripped the houſe of every thing they could lay their hands on, even the rings from Mrs. Turberville's fingers.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Tailor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Taylor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages or Tracts of Land, viz.

One lot of ground, 20 feet front by 125 feet deep, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks, on which are a good three-ſtory brick houſe and kitchen; late of Lawrence Fagan.

One moiety of a 43 acre lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius; adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner, and main ſtreet in Germantown.

One moiety of 100 acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, adjoining land of James Morris and John Roberts; late of Iſaac Taylor.

One undivided ſixth part of 140 acres of land on the river Delaware, adjoining lands of David M'Murry, Bryan Wilkinſon and others, in Oxford townſhip; late of Thomas Gordon, jun.

One third part of an eighteen acre field, adjoining land of Iſaac Roberts, on the road to Southampton. One third part of 16 acres of wood land, adjoining Walter Moore's mill. One third part of 40 acres adjoining land of Joſhua Morris; all in the manor of Moreland; late of Daniel Jeans.

One fifth part of five acres in Horſham townſhip, on which is a log houſe, with a large carpenter's ſhop, an orchard, meadow, &c. in good fence, adjoining lands of Charles Mullen and John Williams; late of Daniel Williams.

All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe of this city the eighth day of November next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder to be paid in one month after ſale: And on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New-Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but on noncompliance with theſe conditions the premiſes again to be ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents, P. C.

Frederick townſhip, Philadelphia county, Sept. 22.

TAKEN up on ſuſpicion, by the ſubſcriber, living near Maybury's Forge, TWO HORSES; the one a Dark Bay, 15 hands high, 6 years old, has three white feet, a ſmall ſtar on the forehead. The other a Light Bay, 14 hands high, 4 years old, a natural trotter. The ſuſpected perſon has made his eſcape. The owner or owners are deſired to call, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold within two months from the above date, by

‖ HENRY BOYER.

WAS taken up in the paſture of Samuel Hudſon, a light bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, ten years old, a blaze in his face, branded S on the near buttock, hind feet white; alſo a brown HORSE, fourteen hands and an half high, eight years old, a ſtar in his forehead, and has ſome ſaddle ſpots. The owners of ſaid horſes are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, pay damages and charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold for the ſame. ¶ SAMUEL HUDSON.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 11.

CONGRESS having received from their Commiſſioners at the Court of Verſailles, a copy of the treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded at Paris on the 6th of February 1778, between the Plenipotentiaries of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and theſe United States, did on the 4th of May that ſame year, ratify it, in whole; but on the next day, paſſed the following reſolution:

IN CONGRESS,

MAY 5, 1778.

RESOLVED, That the Commiſſioners, or any one of them, repreſenting theſe States at the Court of France, be inſtructed to inform that Court, that although Congreſs have readily ratified the treaty of Amity and Commerce, and treaty of Alliance, and the Act ſeparate and ſecret between His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and theſe United States, in order to evince more clearly their ſenſe of the magnanimity and goodneſs of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, evidenced in the ſaid treaties; yet, from a ſincere deſire of rendering the friendſhip and alliance ſo happily begun, permanent and perpetual, and being apprehenſive that differences may ariſe from the 11th and 12th articles in the treaty of Amity and Commerce, Congreſs are deſirous that the ſaid 11th and 12th articles may be revoked, and utterly expunged: The Commiſſioners, or any of them, are therefore inſtructed to uſe their beſt endeavours to procure the abolition of the ſaid 11th and 12th articles of the ſaid treaty.

In conſequence of which, the following Declaration has been made and tranſmitted to Congreſs:

TRANSLATION.

A DECLARATION of the King.

THE Congreſs of the United States of North America, having repreſented to the King, that the execution of the eleventh article of the treaty of Amity and Commerce, ſigned the ſixth of February laſt, may be attended with inconveniences; and, having in conſequence thereof, deſired that that article may be expunged, agreeing on their part, that the twelfth article ſhould be conſidered in like manner as null and void: His Majeſty, in order to give to the United States of North America a new proof of his affection, as well as of his deſire to confirm the union and good correſpondence eſtabliſhed between the two States, has been pleaſed to pay a regard to their repreſentations: Accordingly, he hath declared, and by theſe preſents doth declare, that he conſents to the ſuppreſſion of the eleventh and twelfth articles abovementioned, and that his intention is, that they be conſidered as if never comprehended in the treaty ſigned the ſixth of February laſt.

Done at Verſailles, the firſt day of
September, one thouſand ſeven
hundred and ſeventy-eight.
(Signed,)
GRAVIER de VERGENNES.

In conformity to the foregoing Declaration of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary of the United States, ſigned the following

DECLARATION.

THE Moſt Chriſtian King, having been pleaſed to regard the repreſentations made to him, by the General Congreſs of North America, relating to the eleventh article of the treaty of Commerce, ſigned the ſixth of February, in the preſent year; and His Majeſty having therefore conſented, that the ſaid article ſhould be ſuppreſſed, on condition that the twelfth article of the ſame Treaty be equally regarded as of none effect; the General Congreſs hath declared on their part, and do declare, that they conſent to the ſuppreſſion of the eleventh and twelfth articles of the above mentioned Treaty; and that their intention is, that theſe articles be regarded as having never been compriſed in the Treaty, ſigned the 6th of February.

Done at Paris, the 1ſt day of September, 1778.
(Signed) BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
ARTHUR LEE.
JOHN ADAMS.

The Articles anulled, were the following:

ARTICLE XI. It is agreed and concluded, that there ſhall never be any duty impoſed on the exportation of the molaſſes that may be taken by the ſubjects of any of the United States, from the iſlands of America, which belong, or may hereafter appertain to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

ARTICLE XII. In compenſation of the exemption ſtipulated by the preceeding article, it is agreed and concluded, that there ſhall never be any duties impoſed on the exportation of any kind of merchandize, which the ſubjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty may take from the countries and poſſeſſions, preſent, or future, of any of the Thirteen United States, for the uſe of the iſlands which ſhall furniſh molaſſes.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Camp, Tappan, October 2.

"You have had the particulars of Traitor Arnold's conduct, before his getting on board the Vulture ſloop of war, which lay near Stoney Point: but his conduct, ſince he went into New York, is a ſtill greater proof of his villainy, (if greater villainy was poſſible) At his arrival with the Britiſh, he had upwards of fifty of our warmeſt friends in New-York taken up, and put into dungeons and other places of confinement. But there is a providence attending the unhappy friends to their country, that puts it out of his power to injure them, other than impriſonment. Such was the precipitate flight he made, to ſave his neck from the halter, that he had no time to move off a ſingle paper, or any other matter which can be a teſtimony againſt thoſe he would otherwiſe ruin in perſon and eſtate. General Robertſon came up yeſterday to Dobb's Ferry, with a flag, which was ſoon diſmiſſed, it being of ſo trite a nature, viz. to intreat his Excellency General Waſhington, at the requeſt of Sir Harry Clinton, to uſe lenity to Major Andrie—it had the effect to reſpite him for ſome hours, as the flag did not return till after five o'clock, which was the hour fixed in general orders for his execution: This day at 12 o'clock it took place, by hanging him by the neck. Perhaps no perſon (on like occaſion) ever ſuffered the ignominious death, that was more regretted by officers and ſoldiers of every rank in our army; or did I ever ſee any perſon meet his fate with more fortitude and equal conduct. When he was ordered to mount the waggon under the gallows, he replied, "He was ready to die, but wiſhed the mode to have been in ſome more elligible way, prefering to be ſhot*." After he opened his ſhirt collar, fixed the rope, and tied his handkerchief over his eyes, he was aſked by the officer commanding the troops, if he wiſhed to ſay any thing? He replied, "I have ſaid all I had to ſay before, and have only to requeſt the gentlemen preſent, to bear teſtimony that I met death as a brave man."

"The flag mentioned to have came out with Genera Robertſon, was received by General Greene and Colonel Hamilton; and what is curious, Arnold ſent his reſignation, by deſire, that General Waſhington ſhould forward it to Congreſs; with an inſolent letter, intimating he *never* would *ſerve* Congreſs any more, *nor need* they *expect it*. And moreover, that if Major Andrie ſhould be executed by order of General Waſhington, that he would ſtrike a blow on ſome of his friends on the Continent, that ſhould ſufficiently retaliate, for his loſs to his Prince. General Greene, when he read the letter, treated it with contempt, and threw it on the ground, before General Robertſon, which he might return to the Traitor, if he thought proper. The hanging of Major Andrie, one of the moſt eminent officers and polite men in the Britiſh army, and the *ſecond life* of Clinton, ſhews we are not detered by great menaces, but determined to extirpate our enemies one by one, until peace ſhall be reſtored to our country."

* He was dreſſed in full uniform; and after the execution his ſervant demanded his cloathing, which he received. His body was buried near the gallows.

The following is an extract from General Green's Orders, the day after the infamous Arnold's flight in conſequence of Andrie's detection.

Head-Quarters, Tappan, Sept. 26, 1780.

TREASON of the blackeſt dye was yeſterday diſcovered. General Arnold who commanded at Weſt-Point, loſt to every ſentiment of honor of public and private obligation, was about to deliver up that important Fort, into the hands of the enemy. Such an event muſt have given the American cauſe a deadly wound, if not a fatal ſtab. Happily the ſcheme was timely diſcovered, to prevent the fatal misfortune. The providential train of circumſtances which led to it, affords the moſt convincing proofs, that the liberties of America is the object of divine protection. At the ſame time the treaſon is ſo regretted, the General cannot help congratulating the army on the happy diſcovery.

Our enemies deſpairing of carrying their point by force, are practiſing every baſe art to effect it, by bribery and corruption, what they cannot accompliſh in a manly way. Great honor is due to the American army, that this is the firſt inſtance of treaſon of this kind, where many were to be expected from the nature of the diſpute; and nothing is ſo high an ornament to the characters of the American ſoldiers as their withſtanding all the arts and ſeductions of an inſidious enemy.

Arnold the traitor has made his eſcape to the enemy, but Mr. Andrie, Adjutant General to the Britiſh army, who came out as a ſpy to negotiate the buſineſs, is our priſoner.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has arrived at Weſt-Point, from Hartford, and is now doubtleſs taking proper ſteps to unravel fully ſo helliſh a plot.

On the 30th ult. about 6 o'clock in the morning, departed this life, in the 41ſt year of his age, after a painful illneſs of ſome weeks continuance, the Rev. WILLIAM FOSTER, miniſter of the goſpel, and paſtor of the united congregations of Upper Octorara and Doe Run, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania; and on the day following his previous remains being attended by a very great concourſe of people, who collected on this mournful occaſion from ſeveral parts, were interred in Upper Octorara Burial Ground, with all that ſolemnity and reſpect due to his worthy character and ſacred office.

He left behind him, to ſtruggle a little while longer in a difficult wicked world, a ſorrowful widow, who is a mild delicate gentlewoman, with eight ſmall tender orphans. And although the preſent times are peculiarly diſtreſſing and difficult, he moſt chearfully committed this tender charge to the provident care and guardianſhip of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, into whoſe hands he committed his ſoul, in all the triumph of a goſpel faith, for God ſays in his holy word, "*leave thy fatherleſs children and I will keep them, and let the widow truſt in me,*" Jeremiah 49. 11. To dwell much on the characters of deceaſed in newſpapers is fulſome to many readers, as it is ſometimes mere compliments paid to the memory of ſome, who do not in reality merit a good character; but thoſe who were well acquainted with this departed miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt, and have a true taſte for thoſe things in which real worth and excellency conſiſt, muſt undoudtedly have the goodneſs of his character already, better imprinted on their affections than can be done in a newſpaper—they know, that gracious Heaven was pleaſed to bleſs him with a very large ſhare of thoſe gifts and graces neceſſary for the right and faithful diſcharge of the ſeveral duties of the goſpel miniſtry, and conſequently that he ſhone in this part of the Church, where he laboured with diſtinguiſhing luſtre—and, through divine goodneſs, he was not unſucceſsful; for the moſt ſincere affection ſubſiſted between him and the dear worthy people of his charge of both Congregations, who now greatly lament the loſs of their dear and much beloved paſtor, and are much ſurprized at this awful and unexpected providence of God. But God's ways are not as our ways, and what he is bringing about by ſuch dark ſcenes we may not at preſent comprehend, but we ſhall know hereafter: for *the death of miniſters is not the grave of the Church*, as one of the Fathers uſed to ſay.

However, the removal of ſuch a ſkillful, laborious and holy ſervant of the moſt high God, from the walls of our Zion, in the middle of his days and uſefulneſs, and in ſuch a day of diſtreſs in the State, and awful degeneracy in the Church, ought, and muſt be realized by us, if we do our duty, as a token of God's anger for our ſins, and hot diſpleaſure at our miſimprovement of our goſpel opportunities in days paſt; and calls us to ſpeedy repentance and reformation leſt our candleſtick be removed from us. And that it may have this much needed and very deſirable effect on the reader, is the chief deſign of this publication; for as Doctor Young ſays in his Nights Thoughts,

God gives us friends to bleſs the preſent ſcene,
Reſumes them to prepare us for the next.
Great Foſter dead, how doleful is the ſound!
How ſore the ſtroke is, and how deep the wound.

ELIZABETH BURNET

Has for Sale, at her houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Andrew Tybout's,

A Quantity of Pint, Half Pint and Jill TUMBLERS, of the beſt Quality.

_ *An Addreſs from Mr.* WILSON *to the* CITIZENS *of* Pennſylvania *will be inſerted in our next paper.*

Philadelphia, October 10, 1780.

THE Subſcriber requeſts all thoſe perſons who have not yet taken up their Patents, Deeds, &c. which were left with him to be recorded, to apply to Hilary Baker, junior, in Second near Arch-ſtreet, in this city, who will deliver them to perſons producing the office receipts, or otherwiſe authoriſed to receive them, on payment of the fees due thereon.

As the ſubſcriber has divers times heretofore (after previous public notice) given ſeveral months perſonal attendance in this city, for the ſole purpoſe of delivering the ſaid Writings, he doth not conſider himſelf any longer accountable for their ſafety.

WILLIAM PARR, late Maſter of the Rolls
of Penſylvania, and Recorder of Deeds for
Philadelphia County. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In SECOND-STREET, four Doors above RACE-STREET,

THE PRACTICE of the FRENCH PRONUNCIATION, alphabetically exhibited: Wherein the ſeveral ſounds of the letters are diſtinguiſhed, and the words which have the ſame ſound are placed in one claſs: With two Spelling Vocabularies, French and Engliſh.

By JOHN PERRIN.

N. B. At the above place alſo may be had, John Perrin's Grammar of the French Tongue; James Buchanan's Regular Engliſh Syntax; Dilworth's Spelling Book; The New-England and American Primers, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Oxford townſhip, eight miles above the city, on the river Delaware, containing 86 acres. There is a genteel new ſtone houſe, with other conſiderable improvements, on the premiſes. Enquire of W. M'MURTRIE, who has for ſale, A Crop of new land TURNIPS. ||

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, in Cecil county, Maryland, a NEGRO MAN, named Cato, a ſtrong made fellow, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a native of New-England, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, ſomewhat on the Dutch dialect, is an impudent, four, down looking fellow. His clothing is doubtful, as he took none from home, ſave a coarſe dirty tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old jacket without ſleeves, and a half-worn wool hat; but it is ſuppoſed he has taken with him from the neighbourhood, a new ſhirt, with wrought thread buttons at the wriſtbands, alſo a red cloth jacket and double lapelled drab coloured jacket, the body much worn, but the ſleeves are nearly new cloth, the buttons oppoſite the lapels on the breaſt are ſome of them pewter, ſome old mohair, and thoſe underneath are apple-tree; he alſo took a two buſhel bag, marked with the letter A. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal or otherwiſe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

ABRAHAM MITCHELL.

Maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him on board.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, State of Pennſylvania, on Sunday night, the 17th of September, A Black MARE, about 15½ hands high, a natural trotter, a large ſtar and ſmall ratch in the face, a ſmall ſwitch tail, ſhod all round with new ſhoes, blind of the near eye, unperceivable, except cloſely examined. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the owner may have his mare, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ ALEXANDER DUNCAN.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

MADE their eſcape from the goal of Cumberland county, State of New-Jerſey, this evening, about nine o'clock, the following REFUGEES, who were driven on ſhore at Antuxet by Col. Pope, and committed to my cuſtody on the 30th day of Auguſt laſt, viz. *Noah Morris*, ſtriped veſt without ſleeves, no hat, wears his hair ſhort, which is black. *William Dutton*, black hair, no veſt nor hat, midling ſtature. *Jehu Burton*, no hat nor veſt, light hair tied behind. *Samuel Taylor*, of a ſandy complexion, ſtriped red and white ſailor's outſide jacket. *Painter Stockley*, or *Stokely*, no veſt, maccaroni hat, tall of ſtature, darkiſh complexion. *Benjamin Welding*, tall and ſlim, thin viſage, black hair and beard: Had on a dirty dark coloured coatee, much patched. *Jeſſe Wilſon*, light complexion, ſometimes wears his hair tied behind: Had on a light coloured upper and under veſt; wounded on the back of his right ſhoulder in the action with Col. Pope; of a very timorous diſpoſition. *James Owen*, wears a green upper veſt, black hair, thin viſage, wounded in his right ſide. Whoever will apprehend any or either of the abovenamed gentry, and deliver them to my cuſtody, ſhall receive FIFTY DOLLARS per man, together with all reaſonable charges, paid by NATHAN JOHNSON, goaler. ¶

October 2, 11 o'clock at night, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of William Ruſh's paſture, near the 3 mile ſtone, on the road leading to Cheſter, in the night of the 7th inſtant, A brown COW, with a white belly, ſhort horns bending inwards, and both marked LK. Whoever brings ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, paid by

Oct. 11, 1780. LEONARD KESLER.

N. B. Any perſon giving intelligence of ſaid Cow, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. ¶

Eaſton, September 20, 1780.

TAKEN up and left in my care, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, on the 20th of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, the ſuppoſed owner living in Cheſter county; the ſaid owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold to pay the charge of keeping.

¶ JACOB ABLE.

Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, Sept. 25, 1780.

WAS taken up, on the 4th inſt. on the Briſtol road, 12 miles from Philadelphia, at the ſign of the Red Lion, a Black GELDING, ſuppoſed to be 9 or 10 years old; without brand or ear-mark, blind in the near eye, a natural pacer, 14 hands and a half high, and in good order. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the Red Lion. § PETER STATS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mark Freeman, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
RICHARD FOOTMAN,
BENJAMIN GIBBS, } Executors.

N. B. A large well improved PLANTATION, in Bucks county, near Græme-Park, and an excellent TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties, to be LETT. Enquire as above. 6 w.

September 20, 1780.

TAKEN up at Newtown, in Bucks county, a BAY MARE, 14 hands high, ſhod all round, ſuppoſed to be 10 or 12 years old, trots and paces. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to PATRICK HUNTER. ¶

Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1780.

THESE are to forewarn all perſons not to contract or take any power for receiving any prize money that are or ſhall be due, unto a certain DENNIS BERRY, who has been on board the brig Fair American this laſt cruize, as the ſaid Dennis Berry is an indented ſervant.

¶ HENRY HAINS.

To be SOLD,

For Caſh, Bills of Exchange, Dry Goods, or Weſt-India Produce,

No. 1. A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate near the Croſs-Roads, New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 206 acres old meaſure, with the uſual allowances for roads, about one half cleared, the remainder well timbered wood land; the whole under good fence, moſtly cheſnut rails: There is about 45 acres of excellent bottom and watered meadow already made, and 15 acres more may be made at a ſmall expence; White-Clay creek runs through the bottom meadow, and the bank is watered by other never failing ſtreams: There is on the premiſes, a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, four rooms on a floor, a large kitchen, and a well of excellent water at the door, log barn, good ſtabling, and two large frame hay barracks conveniently fixed in the meadows, a thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit trees, a kitchen garden, cyder preſs, &c. It is ſituate very handy to ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills; two miles from New-London meeting-houſe, about 17 from Wilmington, and 12 miles from Chriſtiana bridge.

No. 2. A ſmall PLANTATION, adjoining the above deſcribed, containing 45 acres, with allowances; about one half cleared, the remainder wood land: This is a good ſtand for a tradeſman or ſtorekeeper, as it fronts the great road that leads from Chriſtiana bridge to the Croſs-Roads and Lancaſter, oppoſite Mr. Fury's tavern. There is on the premiſes, a log dwelling houſe, a number of fruit trees, and about three acres of watered meadow.

No. 3. A ſmall TRACT of WOODLAND, containing about 28 acres, ſituate one mile from the Croſs-Roads, New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, in the Fork, and has a front on two great roads, one of which leads to Lancaſter; the wood is very thriving, and will be very valuable for rail timber, being moſtly cheſnut; it joins lands of Alexander Johnſton, Eſq; Robert M'Kee, Widow Jane Finney, &c.

All the above premiſes may be entered on the 25th of March next, and if not ſold before the firſt of January next, will then be rented to a good farmer or grazier for a rent in produce.

Alſo to be SOLD, and entered on in a few weeks,---A neat well finiſhed Two Story Brick HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Hon. Thomas M'Kean's, Eſq; near the corner of Pine-ſtreet, now in tenure of James Moyce. It is 15 feet front on Third-ſtreet, and 40 feet deep. Inſured againſt fire, and the premium paid.

Enquire of WILLIAM MILLER, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets; who hath alſo for SALE, A good Second Hand CHAIR, with a ſtanding Top, and a good HORSE, fit for chair or ſaddle.

ALL perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of FRANCIS DAMON, late Store-keeper, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, as the ſaid Damon did buſineſs chiefly for Foreigners by Commiſſion, and thoſe gentlemens accounts muſt be ſettled, as they expect ſoon to leave the State;---likewiſe all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid Damon, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to NICHOLAS BERNARD, in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

LE MAIGRE,
NICHOLAS BERNARD,) Adminiſtrators.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1780. ‡

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Mancheſter Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, Sept. 6, 1780.

WHEREAS my wife RUTH eloped from my bed and board, on Wedneſday, the 6th inſtant, after taking ſundry things out of the houſe, and I have great reaſon to believe ſhe will contract debts; I therefore forewarn all perſons not to credit her for any ſum on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

¶ JOHN PHIPPS.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

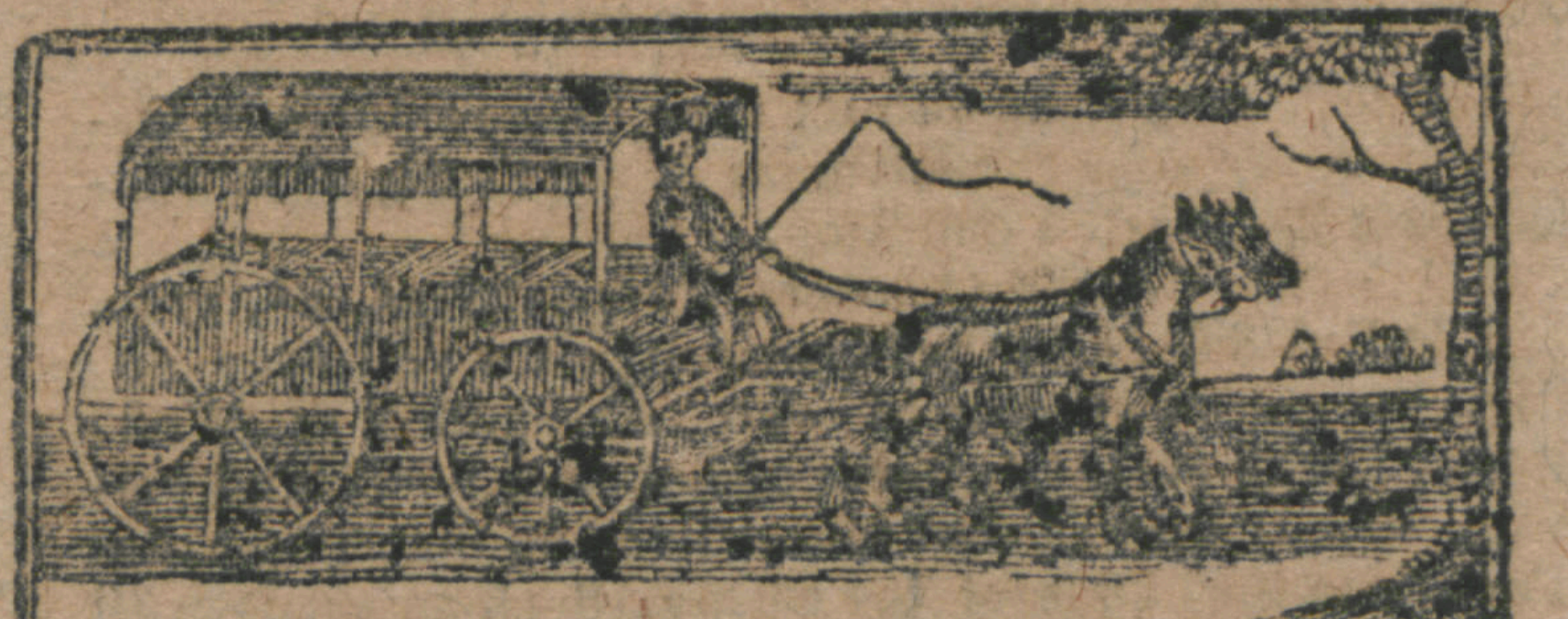
STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Peter's townſhip, Cumberland county, on the night of the 5th inſtant September, a dark bay HORSE, ten years old, upwards of 15 hands high, ſtrong made, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſide J H, his mane remarkably curled, and has ſome white on his hind feet. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges for the horſe, if brought home. ¶ ADAM HOLLIDAY.

Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, Sept. 23.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at Fiſhing-Creek, in Cheſnut-Level, on the night of the 14th inſtant, A SORREL MARE, about 9 years old, and about 15 hands high, white mane and tail, bald face, ringle or wall eyes, ſlit in the off ear, her noſe is raw like, and is commonly ſcabbed, her hind feet and part of her legs white, is high in the ſhoulder, and ſeems to gloom when a ſtranger comes near her: She commonly trots, and has a lofty carriage, and ſuppoſed to be with colt. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me,

JOHN DENNIS.



THE Subſcribers hereby inform the public, that they have provided convenient STAGE-WAGGONS, to go with four horſes, for the accommodation of paſſengers from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-town; one to ſet off on Wedneſday, the 18th October inſtant, from the Croſs-Keys tavern, the corner of Third and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, at ten o'clock, and meet the other waggon at Princeton on Thurſday at twelve o'clock, and returns again that day for Philadelphia. Theſe waggons will ſet off from Philadelphia and Elizabeth-town every Wedneſday and Saturday at ten o'clock, meet each other at Princeton every Monday and Thurſday, and return to each place every Tueſday and Friday about two o'clock. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on the beſt accommodations and good uſage, by

GERSHOM JOHNSON,
¶ ---------- CLAWSON.

Mountbethel, Auguſt 25, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of HENRY ATTAN, in Northampton county, ſome time laſt June was a year, two HEIFERS, both red, the one with a white ſtreak on the back, marked on the right ear a ſwallow fork and halfpenny; the other no mark but has a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

WHEREAS JOHN WEAVER has, in the Pennſylvania Journal, No. 1355, charged me with having run him in debt, deſtroying his intereſt and miſbehaving myſelf, ſo that it is impoſſible for him to live with me. Had theſe charges, baſe as they are, been publiſhed only in the neighbourhood where we lived, they would not have reflected any diſgrace on me, as the contrary is ſo well known, and may be made appear if required; however, his method of traducing my character in a public news paper being ſo extenſive, I look upon myſelf juſtifiable in like manner to defend my injured innocence. His ſcandalous behaviour and conduct is the baneful enemy that deſtroys his intereſt; ſuch as his ill uſage of me, treating me with perſonal abuſe, and turning me out of doors in an unfit condition, to ſhift for myſelf; as alſo his having for a conſiderable time ſupported an infamous ſtrumpet, of Montgomery townſhip, with her two children, but for fear of being proſecuted by the overſeers of the poor, he privately removed her to Philadelphia, where he now ſupports her at a houſe near the New-Market, and ſhe paſſes for his wife, all which I can prove by ſubſtantial evidence. ANN WEAVER. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, lying on the ſouth branch of Raritan, in the county of Hunterdon, in New-Jerſey, 30 miles from Trenton, 12 miles from ſeveral landings on Delaware river, from whence produce may be tranſported to Philadelphia by water, and 28 miles from Brunſwick landing, containing 509 acres of land, 63 of which is excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and between 30 and 40 acres more may be made, about 280 acres of fine young timber land, the remainder is good tillable land, fit for all kinds of grain and under good fence. There are on the premiſes a good frame houſe and kitchen, a very large ſtone barn, a ſtone griſt-mill 36 by 45 feet, with two pair of ſtones, two water-wheels, the merchant and country boults, rolling-ſkreen and hoiſting-works all go by water, and the whole in good repair; an oil-mill, 26 by 30 feet, with a conveniency for ſetting a fulling-mill a-going with a very ſmall expence, being intended for that purpoſe when built; alſo a ſaw-mill; the whole of ſaid mills ſtand on the South Branch of Raritan, a large and conſtant ſtream of water; alſo a blackſmith's ſhop and coal-houſe, cooper's houſe and ſhop, &c. two apple orchards of 230 trees, 100 of which are of a good ſize for bearing. Its ſituation is in a fine healthy and pleaſant part of the country, particularly well ſituated for trade, a ſtore having been kept there many years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon. ¶ 6 w. MAHLON TAYLOR.

N. B. The ſaid land will be ſold all together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit, and immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer.

GOOD New HOGSHEADS will be given in exchange for CYDER. Apply to THOMAS MENDENHALL, in Church-Alley, Philadelphia. ‖

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, *Eſquire, Governor of Maryland.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that on the night of the 27th of laſt month, the *Griſt-Mill, Saw-Mill,* and *Fulling-Mill,* late the property of Colonel *Iſaac Perkins* of Kent county, were burnt down, and that there is great reaſon to ſuſpect the ſaid mills were maliciouſly ſet on fire by ſome abandoned perſons:---For the diſcovery of, and bringing to condign puniſhment, the perpetrators of ſuch an attrocious crime,—I do hereby promiſe a PARDON to any perſon concerned in burning or ſetting fire to the ſaid mills (provided he or ſhe be not the principal) who ſhall firſt make diſcovery to a Magiſtrate of the Principal, and his or her accomplice or accomplices in the ſaid crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's Command,
T. JOHNSON, *jun. Secr'y.*

GOD SAVE the STATE.

Ten Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the ſubſcriber to any perſon (the principal concerned excepted) that ſhall firſt diſcover to a Magiſtrate of Kent county, the principal, and his or her accomplices, concerned in burning or ſetting fire to my MILLS on the night of the 27th of laſt month, ſo that he, ſhe or they be proſecuted to conviction.

ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A MILLWRIGHT, that can come well recommended, is wanted immediately, to re-build ſaid Mills.

July 8, 1780. † I. P.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribers, living in Kingſeſs townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the firſt of Auguſt, A Red Pied STEER, ſuppoſed to be about 3 or 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks from the date hereof, for the charges. GEORGE DELANY,
GEORGE HUSNER.

N. B. Enquire of Mr. Paſchal, at the Blue-Bell. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, A ſmall Red COW, with a white face, gives ſome milch, and is ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed from the city. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to JOSEPH BUTLER, living near Plymouth Meeting-houſe. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, about the tenth of July laſt, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, 8 or 9 years old, a natural trotter, is hipſhot, has a blaze in her face, the off hind foot white, and ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN IRWIN. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Hughes late of Bedminſter, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands whatſoever againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that the ſame may be diſcharged according to law. ALEXANDER and THOMAS HUGHES.

N. B. The ſubſcribers take this public method to inform JOSHUA HUGHES (if living) youngeſt ſon of the above deceaſed, that there is a conſiderable legacy left him by his father. ¶

CHOICE Port and Madeira WINE, in Bottles; Bottled BEER, for Exportation or immediate Uſe; VINEGAR by the Caſk, and DRAFT BEER as uſual,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

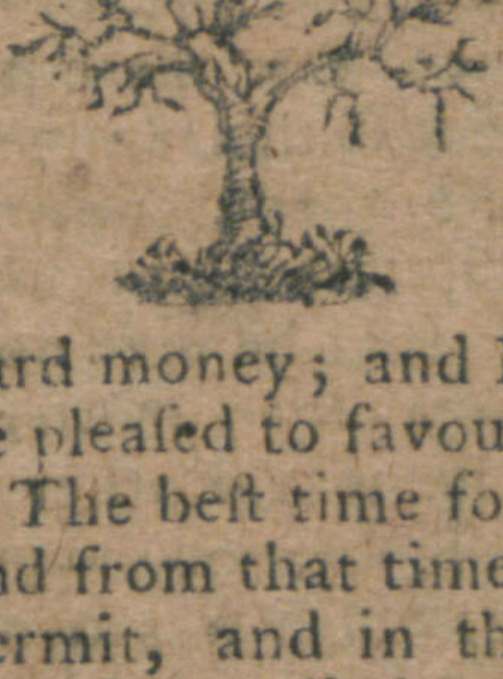
IN CHESTNUT-STREET,
Who gives the higheſt Price for empty BOTTLES. ‖6w.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand and ſeven acres of LAND, being about 15 miles from Fort-Pitt, on Robinſon's Run: The land in general is equal in quality to any in that part of the country, and contains 300 acres of rich meadow ground, ſeveral coal-pits, and a large number of fine ſprings of water. There is one plantation that conſiſts of 100 acres of cleared land, including the meadows and paſtures, and five other cabin improvements with ſmall clearings. I have had quiet poſſeſſion of this land ever ſince the year ſeventy-two, and have complied with the forms required by the late eſtabliſhed Land-Office in the State of Virginia. My price is 1250l. ſpecie, dollars at ſix ſhillings, half johannnes at forty-eight, other ſpecie in proportion, or 50,000l. paper money, dollars at ſix ſhillings. Application may be made to the ſubſcriber, living in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry. ¶6w. RICH WILLIS.

July 30, 1780.

Uwchlan, Cheſter county, Fall, 1780.



THIS may inform the public in general, and my old cuſtomers in particular, that I have now as great a quantity of Grafted APPLE TREES as ever I had, of the choiceſt fruit, both early and late ripe, and will exchange them for grain, or any other neceſſaries for family uſe, at old rate, or at a reaſonable advance for hard money; and I ſhall endeavour to oblige all that will be pleaſed to favour me with their cuſtom.

The beſt time for planting is from the 25th of October, and from that time as late in the fall as the weather will permit, and in the ſpring as early as the weather will permit, until about the 20th of April.

RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. There is likewiſe a large quantity of trees, near equal to the above in my nurſery, near Lancaſter, now in the care of George Nailor. ‖

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OCTOBER. 1780. THE NUMB. 2627.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1780.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET. *Fiſh Kill, October* 12.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

IT is high time we ſhould awake out of that fatal ſtate of torpor and ſtupidity, in which we have too long been involved, and ſeriouſly attend to the "great things that belong to our own and our country's ſalvation, ere they be hid for ever from our eyes."

The late horrible conſpiracy, from which we have ſo narrowly eſcaped, as from the *opening----expanding*, nay, almoſt *cloſing*, jaws of deſtruction (the bare recital of which chills the moſt intrepid heart with horror) ſhould ſtimulate us to uſe every effort, and ſtrain every nerve to prevent our *yet* becoming a ſacrifice to the infernal machinations of thoſe unwearied imps and fiends of darkneſs, that are permitted to continue amongſt us; who, together with *boſom-traitors* (thoſe *vileſt* of beings) are, and for ever will be, plotting and executing ſchemes for our utter ruin and deſtruction. Happy were it for us, my dear countrymen, if the *baſe unprincipled traitor*, who has ſo lately hung up his name to eternal infamy, or rather ſunk it beneath *even* the reach of *infamy* itſelf, were the only one of the kind that we have harboured in our boſoms.

Look round, my fellow citizens, and take a view of our preſent ſituation, and reflect upon the meaſures that have been purſued for a long time paſt, and judge for yourſelves, whether there appears not a gradation of error and ſyſtematical embarraſſments; now this cannot poſſibly be the effects of chance; *once* or *twice* it might happen, but a continued reiteration of the ſame, and ſimilar evils, muſt be owing to premeditated and laboured deſign; and as we have found a *Judas* in the field, where we little expected it, have we not abundant reaſon to ſuſpect there are traitors in the cabinet, where their ſecret machinations are leſs liable to detection:--Yet no leſs, nay *more* injurious, to our welfare, as they are the *primum mobile* of our proceedings, which *originate* in error, are *carried on* in confuſion, and *terminate* in ruin.

What greatly adds to our calamity is, that *public ſpirit*, (the genius of liberty) once our glory and our ſafety, "has fled up to the ſtars from whence it came;" and curſed avarice, that dæmon of deſtruction, ſpreads its baleful influence throughout our land.

What avails it, my dear countrymen, to be ſo ſolicitous about retrieving the unavoidable loſſes ever attendant on war, until we have firſt ſecured our liberties, and eſtabliſhed peace; a few years agriculture and commerce will *then* reward us for all our *preſent* toil and labour; when every man can ſit down in ſafety, "under his own vine and his own figtree," and enjoy the fruits of his labour, and none to make him afraid.

Had the *traiterous Arnold* and his accomplices ſucceeded in their diabolical plot, we ſhould have had a moſt melancholy and convincing proof of our ill-timed parſimony.

Notwithſtanding our barns are filled with plenty, and our fields and paſtures teem with abundance, yet it is with reluctance we afford to the brave men who fight our battles, the poor ſcanty pittance upon which they ſubſiſt; when alas! we were within an hair's breadth of having our habitations riſing in flames about our ears;—our all deſtroyed;—our venerable matrons,—chaſte wives, and modeſt virgins, defloured and ſtuprated by a lawleſs banditti;—our fathers,—brothers and friends, languiſhing in loathſome priſons, pining away with hunger and anguiſh; and our young men, the ſtrength of our country, weltering in blood and carnage.

This is no exaggerated flight of fancy, but a faint deſcription of what really awaited us; for there remains not the leaſt ſhadow of a doubt, but that at a given ſignal, the ſavages on our frontiers, and the worſe than ſavages that are lurking up and down throughout our country, were to join iſſue with our ungenerous enemy, to render the maſſacre univerſal and completely horrid.

What ſpecies of puniſhment can be inflicted equal to the demerits of the poor ſordid wretch, who, for the baſe born paſſion, love of gold, can deliberately bring upon his country, for which he has fought and bled, ſuch a complication of horror, devaſtation and war;---were it poſſible to convert his breaſt into a living furnace, and his heart into a nervous crucible, to be for ever employed in melting and refining his beloved gold---the days of eternity would be too few to attone for his crime.

Can any man, after the woeful experience we have had, be ſo loſt to reaſon, as to plead for lenitive meaſures to be uſed towards the *Tories* that are amongſt us; who are continually brooding in their dark corners, on ſchemes of deſtruction, and will ever be ready to put them in execution when opportunity offers. It were as reaſonable to expect to transform the devil himſelf into an angel of light, as to change the principles and practices of a *Tory*; and when circumſtances permit him to declare himſelf, you will ever find him the ſame: And it is to be feared thoſe, who are ſuch ſtrong advocates for the "poor creatures that muſt have a living among us," as they phraſe it, will ſooner or later be convinced of their error, by thoſe ſame "poor creatures" cutting their throats, or ſtabbing them to the heart, as they lie ſecure in their beds;----or for quicker diſpatch ſet fire to their houſes, and burn whole families and diſtricts in a general conflagration.

This! my dear fellow countrymen, is all you can expect from ſhewing lenity to ſuch baſe wretches;-----and when you hear men plead in their behalf, take it for granted that ſuch men are actuated by baſe motives of one kind or other, and have either *weak* heads or *wicked* hearts, and perhaps both.

Let us, therefore, my dear countrymen, ſet about reformation in good earneſt; let us invoke the genius of liberty to reviſit us, and inſpire us with ſentiments ſuitable to the dignity of freemen; let us guard againſt that curſed avarice, "which is as the ſin of witchcraft," and has well nigh wrought our ruin; let us contribute to the ſupport of our army with cheerfulneſs and alacrity, not of neceſſity, but of choice; let us be careful and diligent in detecting every ſpecies of villainy that may be practiſed among us, eſpecially that dangerous and fatal practice of ſinking the value of our currency; let us not depend upon others to take cognizance of any enormities that may come under our notice; it is a ſhame for any member of a free community, to conſider himſelf of ſo little importance as not to be able to render the public very eſſential ſervices in ſome way or other; let us be very careful in chooſing men of known integrity and abilities for our repreſentatives, both in civil and military concerns, very much indeed depends upon this: And above all things, let us ſtudy *unanimity*, which gives firmneſs and ſtrength; villains and traitors have a double advantage over us, when they perceive that we break into parties and factions amongſt ourſelves;---I mean not by this, the parties of Whig and Tory; but the different parties that ſubſiſt in the real friends to their country: In this the conduct of the Tories ſhame us; they unite as one man in the bonds of wickedneſs, whilſt we, in matters of the greateſt importance, act without connexion, and of courſe without ſtrength.

In the late glorious deliverance, who ſees not the hand of Providence intervening in our favour? But can we expect that Heaven will continue to interpoſe in our behalf, if we refuſe and neglect to exert our own abilities to the utmoſt of our power: As well might a drowning man expect to eſcape, without ſpreading forth his hands to ſwim, or lay hold of a rope thrown out for his deliverance.

Conſider how much treaſure we have already expended to ſecure the invaluable bleſſings of freedom; conſider how many of our fellow-citizens, that once lived in eaſe and affluence, are driven from houſe and home, and become, as it were, fugitives on the earth; conſider how many brave heroes have ſpilt their blood in our defence, and beware leſt their "blood cry againſt us from the ground;" conſider how many of our dear friends languiſh in doleful priſons, deſtitute of every comfort of life, and that numbers have periſhed through want of the poor ſcanty pittance that humanity affords to the vileſt of criminals. Conſider theſe things, my dear countrymen, and ſhew yourſelves to be the brave, the generous, true-born ſons of liberty.

Thus united, we ſhall in a little time drive thoſe greedy vultures from our ſhores;—ſcience, agriculture, and commerce ſhall again enrich our borders;—the invaluable bleſſings of "liberty, ſafety and peace," ſhall crown our labours;—and when revolving ſuns ſhall have numbered our days, we bequeath the ineſtimable legacy to poſterity, entailed to the lateſt generations.

PUBLIUS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

ELIZABETH BURNET
Has for Sale, at her houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Andrew Tybout's,

A Quantity of Pint, Half Pint and Jill TUMBLERS, of the beſt Quality.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1780.

THE Subſcriber requeſts all thoſe perſons who have not yet taken up their Patents, Deeds, &c. which were left with him to be recorded, to apply to Hilary Baker, junior, in Second near Arch-ſtreet, in this city, who will deliver them to perſons producing the office receipts, or otherwiſe authoriſed to receive them, on payment of the fees due thereon.

As the ſubſcriber has divers times heretofore (after previous public notice) given ſeveral months perſonal attendance in this city, for the ſole purpoſe of delivering the ſaid Writings, he doth not conſider himſelf any longer accountable for their ſafety.

WILLIAM PARR, late Maſter of the Rolls of Penſylvania, and Recorder of Deeds for Philadelphia County. ¶

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STYNER AND CIST,
In SECOND STREET, four Doors above RACE-STREET,

THE PRACTICE of the FRENCH PRONUNCIATION, alphabetically exhibited: Wherein the ſeveral ſounds of the letters are diſtinguiſhed, and the words which have the ſame ſound are placed in one claſs: With two Spelling Vocabularies, French and Engliſh.

By JOHN PERRIN.

N. B. At the above place alſo may be had, John Perrin's Grammar of the French Tongue; James Buchanan's Regular Engliſh Syntax; Dilworth's Spelling Book; The New-England and American Primers, &c. &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by
HALL and SELLERS,
At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market,*
A neat EDITION of
THE NEW TESTAMENT,
Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.
At ſame Place may be had,
DILWORTH'S SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Oxford townſhip, eight miles above the city, on the river Delaware, containing 86 acres. There is a genteel new ſtone houſe, with other conſiderable improvements, on the premiſes. Enquire of W. M'MURTRIE, who has for ſale, A Crop of new land TURNIPS. ‖

Philadelphia, October 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Tailor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Taylor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages or Tracts of Land, viz.

One lot of ground, 20 feet front by 125 feet deep, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks, on which are a good three-ſtory brick houſe and kitchen; late of Lawrence Fagan.

One moiety of a 43 acre lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius; adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner, and main ſtreet in Germantown.

One moiety of 100 acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, adjoining land of James Morris and John Roberts; late of Iſaac Taylor.

One undivided ſixth part of 140 acres of land on the river Delaware, adjoining lands of David M'Mutry, Bryan Wilkinſon and others, in Oxford townſhip; late of Thomas Gordon, jun.

One third part of an eighteen acre field, adjoining land of Iſaac Roberts, on the road to Southampton. One third part of 16 acres of wood land, adjoining Walter Moore's mill. One third part of 40 acres adjoining land of Joſhua Morris; all in the manor of Moreland; late of Daniel Jeans.

One fifth part of five acres in Horſham townſhip, on which is a log houſe, with a large carpenter's ſhop, an orchard, meadow, &c. in good fence, adjoining lands of Charles Mullen and John Williams; late of Daniel Williams.

All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe of this city the eighth day of November next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder to be paid in one month after ſale: And on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New-Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but on non-compliance with theſe conditions the premiſes again to be ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents, P. C.

Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, Sept. 25, 1780.

WAS taken up, on the 4th inſt. on the Briſtol road, 12 miles from Philadelphia, at the ſign of the Red Lion, a Black GELDING, ſuppoſed to be 9 or 10 years old, without brand or ear-mark, blind in the near eye, a natural pacer, 14 hands and a half high, and in good order. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the Red Lion. § PETER STATS.

Eaſton, September 20, 1780.

TAKEN up and left in my care, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, on the 20th of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, the ſuppoſed owner living in Cheſter county; the ſaid owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold to pay the charge of keeping.

¶ JACOB ABLE.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of William Ruſh's paſture, near the 3 mile ſtone, on the road leading to Cheſter, in the night of the 7th inſtant, A brown COW, with a white belly, ſhort horns bending inwards, and both marked LK. Whoever brings ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, paid by

Oct. 11, 1780. LEONARD KESLER.

N. B. Any perſon giving intelligence of ſaid Cow, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. ¶

To the CITIZENS of PENNSYLVANIA.

IT has been my fate, and it has been the fate of greater and better characters than mine, to ſuffer unmerited reproach. To paſs over ſuch treatment in ſilence is often moſt eligible: But when groundleſs inſinuations and charges are again and again repeated; when they are repeated on ſubjects that are deeply intereſting to the community; and in a ſeaſon of danger, while the feelings of the people are tremblingly alive; it becomes the duty of the citizen, who is injured by them, to lay before the public a true narrative of facts; it becomes his duty more particularly, if any important truſt has been repoſed in him by his fellow citizens; and if ſtrokes are levelled againſt his conduct in the diſcharge of that truſt.

Theſe are the reaſons why I now beg leave to addreſs you. Without the leaſt cauſe or provocation given on my part, I have, for ſome years paſt, been purſued in the News-papers with almoſt unintermitted invective; to its authors I have never made any anſwer; and I mean not now to anſwer them: But to the Citizens of Pennſylvania I wiſh to appear in that light in which my conduct entitles me to appear. To them every information reſpecting my character, as a citizen, is due.

Before the controverſy with Great-Britain, my inclination, and the ſtudy of my profeſſion, on liberal and enlarged principles, led me to an attentive inveſtigation of the rights of America, and of the claims tending to deſtroy them. When that controverſy commenced I took an early and an active part in it; I ſpoke, and wrote, and publiſhed my ſentiments with a freedom which was then thought, by many, to be too daring.

I was choſen a Member of the firſt Convention of Pennſylvania. That body, far from deeming me an enemy to my country, recommended me (and I think unanimouſly) to the aſſembly, to be appointed one of the Delegates for Pennſylvania, in the firſt Congreſs. Through the influence and intrigues of Mr. Galloway the recommendation of the Convention was diſregarded.

My country, however, did not entertain a worſe opinion of me on that account; and I was choſen a Member of the ſecond Convention, which met in January, 1775. The conteſt with Great-Britain began now to aſſume a more ſerious aſpect, and it became pretty obvious that its deciſion muſt be by arms. Under this perſuaſion, inſtead of ſhrinking from the cauſe, I was one of thoſe who thought that Pennſylvania ſhould immediately be put in a ſtate of defence; the meaſure could not, however, be carried at that time.

On hearing of the battle of Lexington I was one of the firſt in arms; and in the beginning of May, 1775, way elected Captain of a company of volunteers. The voice of my country ſoon called me into another line; I was appointed one of your Delegates in Congreſs; and continued in that character from May, 1775, to September, 1777, though, if any little diſguſt could have influenced my conduct I had occaſion enough given me; as I was oftner than once left out of the delegation, and in a few days re-appointed.

It is impoſſible for me to give you an account of every particular part of my conduct in that high truſt. For its general tenor I can, with confidence, appeal to thoſe with whom I had the honour to deliberate and to act; I can appeal to them, whether I did not deſerve the character of an honeſt Repreſentative; and whether I was not an uniform and ſteady promoter of the moſt vigorous meaſures for carrying on the war from firſt to laſt. For many parts of my conduct I can appeal to publications, under the authority of Congreſs, at the moſt diſtreſſing period of the war. At that time, when, in the apprehenſion of many, thoſe who were active in defence of their country were wearing halters around their necks; I neither retired nor reſigned; I acted the part neither of a diſguiſed enemy nor a luke-warm friend.

It has been alledged that I was an enemy to the Independence of the United States; the charge has no foundation. I early foreſaw this event to be the probable, though not the intended reſult of the conteſt. Indeed the conjecture required no great ſagacity, for if we continued ſteady to our rights, and Great-Britain obſtinate in her oppreſſion, what elſe but a final ſeparation could enſue?

When the meaſure began to be an object of contemplation in Congreſs, the Delegates of Pennſylvania were expreſſly reſtricted from conſenting to it; my uniform language in Congreſs was, that I never would vote for it contrary to my inſtructions: I went farther, and declared, that I never would vote for it without your authority: And was I to be blamed? Should this act have been the act of four or five individuals? Or ſhould it have been your's? It would have been the higheſt preſumption; it would have been ſomething more than preſumption in your Delegates to have taken a ſtep of ſuch immenſe importance without your ſanction.

When your authority was communicated by a conference of Committees from the ſeveral counties of the State, I then ſtood on very different ground; I declared ſo in Congreſs: I ſpoke and voted for the meaſure; and my vote was not uſeleſs; for it ſo happened that it was neceſſary to determine the vote of the State. But had I voted otherwiſe, ought that to riſe in judgment againſt me now? Some who could not accede to the declaration of independence, when it was made, have ever ſince ſhone in the number of its moſt determined and moſt illuſtrious ſupporters.

It has been aſſerted that I have countenanced toryiſm and tories. Let a ſingle inſtance be produced in ſupport of the aſſertion. My connections are formed in a very different line; and I have the honour to count among my acquaintance and my friends, many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed whig characters in the United States. I have indeed been council for many perſons who were tried on indictments for treaſon; and I have been council alſo for criminals of every other denomination: But have I, therefore, countenanced their crimes? The aſſiſtance of council, learned in the law, is thought neceſſary on the part of the Commonwealth. Is it leſs neceſſary for the priſoner? It is provided by your Declaration of Rights, "that in all proſecutions for criminal offences, a man hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his council." Thoſe who are acquainted with legal hiſtory know what dreadful engines of tyranny proſecutions have been, when the accuſed have not been allowed council to inſtruct and aſſiſt them in their defence: I hope the citizens of Pennſylvania will never be deprived of this right. When perſons, who are tried for capital crimes, are not of ability to retain counſel, counſel is always aſſigned to them by the court. The trial of criminals is neither the moſt profitable nor the moſt agreeable part of a Lawyer's profeſſion. To be intruſted with the defence of a man's life produces, in a feeling temper, a degree of uneaſineſs and anxiety, not eaſily conceived by thoſe who have not experienced it.

But it is urged that I have oppoſed government. I never approved of the Conſtitution; and I never diſſembled my ſentiments upon the ſubject. I have always wiſhed for an amendment of it; and have joined in meaſures for that purpoſe. But has any thing ſeditious appearsd in my conduct or attempts? Have I endeavoured to attain my ends by violence? My only aim has been to accompliſh them by the conſent and authority of the citizens of the State.

While in Congreſs I thought it my duty to ſupport the dignity of Pennſylvania, whatever my ſentiments were with regard to the conſtitution. My language was, that the diviſions in our government could not be known in Congreſs; and that it was ſufficient that the whole whig intereſt of the State was repreſented there. Indeed it has been a rule of my conduct to give aſſiſtance to every meaſure of government which I thought neceſſary for the public good; though the meaſure had an immediate and direct tendency to eſtabliſh the Conſtitution. I took the oath of allegiance to the State; though not obliged by law to do ſo; being then a Delegate in Congreſs. I adviſed others to do the ſame, both by words and by writihg: For I thought it was become neceſſary to draw a known line between thoſe who were determined to ſupport the independence of the State, and thoſe who were not. I have engaged to receive the money lately emitted by this State as gold and ſilver; and have punctually obſerved my engagement.

From what cauſes the attacks againſt me have ariſen I mean not to enquire; ſure I am they have not been deſerved. My whole conduct has diſcovered a ſincere, a warm, and an uniform attachment to the cauſe of America. I have ſerved my country in a public character: I have ſerved her as a private citizen. All that I poſſeſs is deeply engaged as ſecurity for the Bank of Pennſylvania. I am, at this moment, putting myſelf to real inconveniences, in order to make up the ſums which I have promiſed to advance for carrying on the purpoſes of that inſtitution.

Some have been pleaſed to repreſent me as at the head of party: To exhibit me in this view is doing me too much honour. It is well known that I have not been ſingle in my ſentiments of the Conſtitution: But thoſe who have entertained the ſame ſentiments have thought and acted for themſelves. Their judgments are too ſound, and their diſpoſitions are too independent to be ſwayed or miſled by any one.

But what good purpoſe can it ſerve to attempt to renew diviſions which have been long laid aſide; or to hold up in the News-papers the idea of diviſions that do not exiſt? Can this make us more formidable to the enemy? Is it calculated to produce harmony among ourſelves? No endeavours have been lately made to change the Conſtitution; Nothing of that kind, that I know, is now intended.

I have now laid a plain and candid ſtate of facts before you. What judgment ought to be formed upon them, you, my Fellow-Citizens, will determine.

JAMES WILSON.

*** If any of the pieces againſt me have appeared in the News-papers of other States; I hope the Printers of them will be kind and juſt enough to me to publiſh this Addreſs.

We have juſt received the following Addreſs, publiſhed in New-York by the infamous Traitor Arnold, in which he has the effrontery to avow, and attempt by flimſy arguments to juſtify, his perfidious Treachery.

To the INHABITANTS of AMERICA.

I SHOULD forfeit even in my own opinion, the place I have ſo long held in yours, if I could be indifferent to your approbation, and ſilent on the motives which have induced me to join the King's arms.

A very few words however ſhall ſuffice upon a ſubject ſo perſonal, for to the thouſands who ſuffer under the Tyranny of the Uſurpers in the revolted provinces as well as to the great multitude, who have long wiſhed for its ſubverſion, this inſtance of my conduct can want no vindication, and as to that claſs of men who are criminally protracting the war from ſiniſter views at the expence of the public intereſt, I prefer their enmity to their applauſe. I am therefore only concerned in this addreſs to explain myſelf to ſuch of my countrymen, as want abilities or opportunities to detect the artifices by which they are duped.

Having fought by your ſide when the love of our country animated our arms, I ſhall expect from your juſtice and candor, what your deceivers with more art and leſs honeſty, will find it inconſiſtent with their own views to admit.

When I quitted domeſtic happineſs for the perils of the field, I conceived the rights of my country in danger, and that duty and honour called me to her defence. A redreſs of grievances was my only object and aim, however I accquieſed in a ſtep which I thought precipitate, the declaration of independence: to juſtify this meaſure many plauſible reaſons were urged, which could no longer exiſt, when Great-Britain with the open arms of a parent offered to embrace us as children, and grant the wiſhed for redreſs.

And now that her worſt enemies are in her own boſom I ſhould change my principles, if I conſpired with their deſigns: yourſelves being judges, was the war the leſs juſt, becauſe fellow ſubjects were conſidered as our foes? You have felt the torture in which we raiſed our arms againſt a brother, God incline the guilty protractors of theſe unnatural diſſentions, to reſign their ambition, and ceaſe from their deluſions, in compaſſion to kindred blood.

I anticipate your queſtion, was not the war a defenſive one until the French joined in the combination? I anſwer, that I thought ſo. You will add was it not afterwards neceſſary, till the ſeparation of the Britiſh empire was compleat? By no means, in contending for the welfare of my country I am free to declare my opinion, that this end attained, all ſtriſe ſhould have ceaſed.

I lamented therefore the impolicy, tyranny and injuſtice, which with a ſovereign contempt of the people of America, ſtudiouſly neglected to take their collective ſentiments of the Britiſh propoſals of peace, and to negociate under a ſuſpenſion of arms, for an adjuſtment of differences, as a dangerous ſacrifice of the great intereſts of this country to the partial views of a proud, antient and crafty foe. I had my ſuſpicions of ſome imperfection in our councils, on propoſals prior to the Parliamentary Commiſſion of 1778; but having then leſs to do in the cabinet than the field, (I will not pronounce peremptorily as ſome may, and perhaps juſtly, that Congreſs have veiled them from the public eye:) I continued to be guided in the negligent confidence of a ſoldier. But the whole world ſaw, and all America confeſſed that the overtures of the ſecond commiſſion exceeded our wiſhes and expectations, and if there was any ſuſpicion of the national liberality, it aroſe from its exceſs.

Do any believe we were at that time really entangled by an alliance with France, unfortunate deception! and thus they have been duped, by a virtuous credulity in the incautious moments of intemperate paſſion to give up their felicity to ſerve a nation wanting both the will and the power to protect us, and aiming at the deſtruction both of the mother country and the provinces. In the plainneſs of common ſenſe, for I pretend to no caſuiſtry, did the pretended treaty with the Court of Verſailles, amount to more than a overture to America? Certainly not, becauſe no authority had been given by the people to conclude it, nor to this very hour have they authorized its ratification. The Articles of Confederation remain ſtill unſigned.

In the firm perſuaſion therefore, that the private judgement of any individual citizen of this country is as free from all conventional reſtraints, ſince as before the inſidious offers of France, I preferred thoſe from Great-Britain, thinking it infinitely wiſer and ſafer, to caſt my confidence upon her juſtice and generoſity, than to truſt a monarchy too feeble to eſtabliſh your independency, ſo perilous to her diſtant dominions; the enemy of the Proteſtant Faith, and fraudulently avowing an affection for the liberties of mankind, while ſhe holds her native ſons in vaſſalage and chains.

I affect no diſguiſe, and therefore frankly declare that in their principles, I had determined to retain my arms and command for an opportunity to ſurrender them to Great-Britain, and in concerting the meaſures for a purpoſe in my opinion, as grateful as it would have been beneficial to my country: I was *only* ſolicitious to accompliſh an event of deciſive importance, and to prevent as much as poſſible in the execution of it, the effuſion of blood.

With the higheſt ſatisfaction I bear teſtimony to my old fellow ſoldiers, and citizens, that I find ſolid ground to rely upon the clemency of our ſovereign, and abundant conviction that it is the generous intention of Great Britain, not only to leave the rights and privileges of the colonies unimpaired, together with their perpetual exemption from taxation, but to ſuperadd ſuch further benefits as may conſiſt with the common proſperity of the empire. In ſhort, I fought for much leſs than the parent country is as willing to to grant to her colonies as they can be to receive or enjoy.

Some may think I continued in the ſtruggle of theſe unhappy days too long, and others that I quitted it too ſoon--To the firſt I reply, that I did not ſee with their eyes, nor perhaps had ſo favourable a ſituation to look from, and that to our common maſter I am willing to ſtand or fall. In behalf of the candid among the latter, ſome of whom I believe ſerve blindly but honeſtly — in the bands I have left, I pray God to give them all the lights requiſite to their own ſafety before it is too late, and with reſpect to that herd of cenſurers, whoſe enmity to me originates in their hatred to the principles, by which I am now led to devote my life to the re-union of the Britiſh empire as the beſt, and only means to dry up the ſtreams of miſery that have deluged this country, they may be aſſured that conſcious of the rectitude of my intentions I ſhall treat their malice and calumnies with contempt and neglect.

B. ARNOLD.

New-York, October 7, 1780.

A correſpondent obſerves, that, conſiſtent with truth, the Addreſs ought to have been in the words following:

To the INHABITANTS of AMERICA.

I SHOULD forfeit, even in my own opinion, the place I have ſo long held in your's, if I could be ſilent on the motives which have induced me to join the King's army. A very few words, however, ſhall ſuffice upon this ſubject; for to thoſe who are acquainted with my paſt life, this inſtance of my conduct needs no explanation. I am, therefore, only concerned, in this addreſs, to explain myſelf to ſuch of my countrymen as want abilities or opportunities to detect the governing principle of my conduct in this, as well as in every other part of my life.

It was my misfortune not to be born in affluent circumſtances. My ruling paſſion is, and ever has been, vanity and a love of money. This I evinced at my firſt out-ſet in life. For having obtained credit for a quantity of drugs, which I ſold to good advantage, I pretended to be bankrupt, and availing myſelf of the eaſineſs and credulity of my creditor, obliged him to compound with me for half the debt. By this means I gained a conſiderable ſum, part of which I laid out in building myſelf a ſpacious houſe, and with the remainder purchaſed a veſſel and commenced trader. Thoſe with whom I had any dealings will certify, that I never deviated from my principle of tricking and cheating whenever I had an opportunity.

When I quitted domeſtic happineſs for the perils of the field, I conceived I had a better proſpect of ſucceeding in my wiſhes. The expedition againſt Quebec was too flattering not to be embraced with eagerneſs. I anticipate your queſtion, Was not the attempt dangerous? I anſwer, that I thought ſo: But I well knew the opportunity it would give me, if I ſucceeded, of amaſſing wealth by the plunder of the inhabitants; and think I can boaſt with any highwayman, that I dare encounter danger for the ſake of money. The citizens of Quebec, ſome of whom to their coſt were no ſtrangers to my character, by ſhutting their gates and flying to arms, diſappointed my ſanguine expectations. The attempt to ſubdue them by force proved unſucceſsful, and my views were thereby fruſtrated. However, the opportunity I afterwards had of plundering the merchants of Montreal, in ſome ſmall degree compenſated for this diſappointment. But not having fully gratified my wiſhes, I determined to continue in the American army, in hopes that the honours conferred upon me by my country, who were ſtruck with the glare, and unacquainted with the motives of my conduct, and the rapid promotion I met with might throw in my way new and more favourable opportunities. The removal of the Engliſh from Philadelphia preſented one, which I improved to my beſt advantage. You will ſay, was it not now time to withdraw? By no means. In contending for wealth, I am free to declare my opinion, that this end attained my warfare ſhould ceaſe. But I had married a young wife, ſet up a chariot, and entered on a plan of expenſive living, which ſwallowed up all my gains. I lamented, therefore, the proſecution commenced againſt me by the ruling power of Pennſylvania, who detected ſome of my practices, and was almoſt driven to deſpair by the ſcrutiny into my public accounts made by the Board of Treaſury, who developed my arts of chicanery, tricking and peculation; and in one inſtance prevented me from ſecuring to myſelf a thouſand pound, hard money, notwithſtanding I practiſed every artifice that cunning could ſuggeſt to gain the point. Fortunately, however, a new and tempting ſcene opened to my view. Major Andre, the confidential friend of General Sir Henry Clinton, gave me an opportunity of commencing a correſpondence with him. My character was blaſted, the people of America were beginning to treat me with ſovereign contempt. Even a French man, whom I had treated with ſo much friendſhip as to borrow of him twelve thouſand pounds to pay for a country ſeat and plantation I had bought, when continental currency was worth about four for one, in ſilver and gold, had the aſſurance to hint he would be glad to take a pair of my horſes for eight thouſand pounds of the money lent. But this I refuſed, and therefore could hope for no farther favours of the like nature from him, and conſequently have a right to abuſe and hate him and all his countrymen. In this ſituation I ſhould have changed my principles, if I had not embraced the opportunity of Major Andre's correſpondence. In the firm perſuaſion that my private intereſt was to be preferred to that of my country, I devoted myſelf to Great-Britain, thinking it infinitely wiſer and ſafer to caſt my confidence of making a fortune upon the bargain I ſhould make for betraying my country, than to truſt Congreſs, who had too much reaſon to deſpiſe me.

I affect no diſguiſe, and therefore frankly declare, that in theſe principles I repaired to the army and ſolicited the command of Weſt-Point, in order to have an opportunity of ſurrendering it and the garriſon to Great-Britain for a ſtipulated ſum. In concerting the meaſures for a purpoſe as grateful to the Britiſh General as it would have been beneficial to me. I was *only* ſolicitous to accompliſh an event of deciſive importance with as much ſecurity and as little danger to myſelf as poſſible; and did not ſufficiently provide for the ſafety of Mr. Andre. His capture has fruſtrated my ſchemes. I muſt therefore rely upon the clemency of my ſovereign, and the abundant conviction that I will betray him to any who will come up to my price.

With reſpect to that herd of cenſurers, whoſe enmity to me originates in their hatred to the principles by which I am led to devote my life to the re-union of the Britiſh empire, as the beſt and only means to make my fortune, they may be aſſured, that, conſcious of the rectitude of my intentions, I ſhall treat their malice and calumnies with contempt and neglect.

B. ARNOLD.

P. S. Alas for my baggage, which I left behind me!

BOSTON, *October* 2.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here a prize brigantine from South-Carolina, laden with rice, bound to New-York, captured by the privateer ſhip Waſhington, belonging to Providence.

Saturday laſt arrived a cartel from Halifax, with upwards of 70 priſoners. By this veſſel we learn, that the Boſton and Delaware frigates (late Continental, but taken at the ſouthward) were fitting out at that port, ſaid to be deſtined for this coaſt.

Yeſterday arrived in port a prize brig from Liverpool to New-York, with a valuable cargo; prize to the letter of marque brig Thomas, Capt. Smith.

Extract of a letter from New-London, October 1.

"Capt. Hart, in the privateer Retaliation, has taken within the Hook, a ſchooner with a company on board, conſiſting of 3 officers and 44 privates, bound from Staten-Iſland to the Light-Houſe, to relieve the guard there, which is done every two months. Privateer and priſoners have ſince arrived, the latter ſent on to Hartford."

PROVIDENCE, *October* 4.

On Saturday a frigate of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty arrived at Newport from France, but laſt from the Weſt-Indies. We learn ſhe has brought Diſpatches for their Excellencies the Count de Rochambeau, and the Chevalier de Ternay.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 18.

Monday laſt arrived the brig Fanny, Captain Tanner, from St. Euſtatia, by whom we have the important intelligence contained in the following

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Euſtatia, to his friend in this city, dated September 19.

"In the line of news our attention is engaged juſt now with a report brought to St. Kitts three days ago, by the Southampton frigate coming out expreſs, but was in company with the Eaſt and Weſt-India fleets, conſiſting of fifty-four ſail, (five of the former) under convoy of the Romulus, when they fell in with a fleet, which he ſuppoſes was Spaniſh, to the ſouthward of Cape Finiſtre, who captured all the Eaſt-India men and near the whole of the others, four of the convoy only eſcaping, to his knowledge."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated Sept. 20.

"We have now the great pleaſure and ſatisfaction to inform you, that the combined fleets fell in with 54 ſail of merchantmen, under convoy of a 74, and the Southampton frigate, bound to theſe iſlands, of which they captured 50 of the merchantmen; it is reported there were five Indiamen among them. The account is brought by the Southampton, which arrived at St. Kitts a few days ago, after a narrow eſcape; we don't hear any thing of the 74.

"By an acquaintance from St. Kitts we are told, that General Preſcot there has been warned by Gen. Vaughan, at Barbados, to prepare againſt an attack by the French, for that a large armament might be momently expected in this quarter, who would immediately proceed againſt that and Antigua; ſhould this be the caſe we ſhall certainly have them for our neighbours.

"Since the foregoing, we have been able to collect ſome further particulars, reſpecting the capture of the enemy's merchantmen, bound to the Leeward Iſlands; the number that ſailed from England was 58, including 5 for the Eaſt-Indies; and 11 tranſports for Jamaica, with 500 troops of the new raiſed regiment for that Iſland; and as many for the Eaſt-Indies. Their convoy was the Ramillies, of 74 guns, the Thetis and Southampton frigates. They fell in with the French and Spaniſh ſquadron at midnight, ſo that there is no ſaying the exact number that was taken, but from the men of war eſcaping to Madeira, and laying there eight days, in which time being joined by no more than 4 ſail, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe the others were taken. The combined fleets were about 30 ſail, from Toulon, Cadiz, &c. and were in lat. 36, long. 17. The Thetis was diſpatched from Madeira to Admiral Geary, the Ramillies and Southampton are gone down to Jamaica."

The public muſt have been ſome time ſince apprized of an expedition undertaken by a conſiderable Britiſh force at Jamaica againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements on the Main, which was attended in the execution by a very rapid ſucceſs (particularly in taking a ſtrong fortreſs, called St. Juan) ſo as even to threaten almoſt the total ſubduction of the country; but by accounts from Jamaica, as late as Sept. 4, we are happy to find that their ſucceſs was followed by a train of evils, which not only prevented them from purſuing the advantages already gained, but incapacitated them from reſiſting the Spaniſh forces, who in turn made an eaſy conqueſt of St. Juan. Further particulars of this matter may be gathered from what follows:

KINGSTON, (Jamaica,) Auguſt 19.

To Meſſieurs WALKER and STRUPAR.

Gentlemen,

AS a man ſubject to the feelings of humanity, I ſend you the incloſed for publication, and hope you will have independency of ſpirit enough to conform to your duty. The preſs ought to be ſacred to the public, unawed by the frowns of power, and influenced by truth. While your preſs is conducted upon theſe principles, and no longer, ſhall I and many more continue your conſtant readers.

A FRIEND TO YOUR PRESS.

Extract of a Letter from St. Juan.

"The condition of your dog, that is chained all day in your yard at Kingſton, is envyable when compared to the condition I am in here. Our diſtreſs is of that nature which admits of no deſcription. We were made to believe that we were ſent on an expedition fertile of wealth and fame, and that nothing more for ſucceſs was required, than a conſiderable degree of fatigue and a vigorous exertion of arms; all which we had reſolved upon; but we ſoon came to experience hardſhips, of which before, we had no idea, and would require a volume to enumerate. With incredible toil we made our way for ſeveral weeks, againſt the rapid ſtream of the river, alternately expoſed, night and day, to a ſcorching ſun, chilling winds, and the moſt violent rains that ever were known. All this we bore with as much fortitude as we could call to our aſſiſtance, anticipating the ſame we ſhould acquire in ſurmounting theſe difficulties, and the joy we ſhould have in taking the Caſtle of St. Juan, and with the reinforcement we expected, in making a rapid progreſs through the opulent province of Nicaragua, where in one church only we thought of getting as much treaſure as fifty mules could carry. But oh! my friend, what a contraſt have we experienced. We took the Caſtle, but for a further progreſs no adequate reinforcement ever arrived, and we were ſoon reduced to a ſtarving allowance of the moſt unwholſome food. Near five months have we been lying here, deſtitute of every neceſſary, the Spaniards laughing at us all the while. The want of proviſions and other requiſites, conſpiring with the climate, ſoon brought on a general ſickneſs attended with ſuch mortality, as deſerves no other name than peſtilence; inſomuch that even the carrion crows ſeem to be ſurfeited with human fleſh. While we moſt ingloriouſly ſuffer all this, the Spaniards have been preparing their defences, and collecting their forces, ſo that an invaſion of their country is impracticable, without a force ſix times beyond what was neceſſary when we came here. In my laſt you had an account of a projected attack upon a poſt they had fortified, to prevent our acceſs to the lake, upon the ſucceſs of this our all depended; but to compleat our calamity this has proved abortive. While our little force has been diminiſhing like wax in a fire, the Spaniards have been collecting like a ſnow ball, and we now find to our coſt, that St. Juan's Caſtle was only a tub to the whale.

"We are by turns lamenting our fate, and execrating the author of our miſery, who upon a diſtant proſpect of acquiring wealth and diſtinction, hath precipitated us into calamities hitherto unheared of. Surely the laws of that country muſt be defective, that have no other puniſhment for the inhuman monſter, who devotes hundred of his fellow creatures to torture and to death, than for him who only murders a ſingle individual. A ſoldier muſt, and always will, lay his account to meet with hardſhips in the performance of his duty, when upon actual ſervice; but for ſuch a number of brave people as ever took the field, to be ſhut up in a wilderneſs, and without ſeeing an enemy, to be thus ſlaughtered by famine and diſeaſe, without the proſpect of a hand to help them or nouriſhment to ſubſiſt on, is an event, that hiſtory until now, has been unproductive of."

We hear that his Excellency the Preſident of the State, and other Commiſſioners, appointed by the late Aſſembly to enquire into the Police of each County, and to inform themſelves of Matters of the utmoſt public importance, will be at Downing's-Town, in Cheſter County, on the 26th Inſtant, and not at Cheſter, as was heretofore advertiſed.

On Tueſday the 10th inſt. came on the General Election throughout the State for Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, and other officers of Government, when the following Gentlemen were choſen,

For Philadelphia County. Repreſentatives, George Gray, Samuel Howell, ſenr. George Campbell, Joſeph M'Lean, Samuel Penroſe, Henry Hill, Daniel Heiſter, Matthew Holgate, George Smith. Sheriffs, William Will, William Dewees. Coroners, Joſeph Ruſh, Robert Jewell. Commiſſioner, James Carter. Aſſeſſors, Nathan Gibſon, Chriſtian Snyder, John Duffield, Enoch Levering, George Schloſſer, Andrew Reed.

For the city of Philadelphia. Repreſentatives, Samuel Morris, junior, Frederick Mulenberg, Robert Morris, Sharp Delany, John Steinmetz. Street-Commiſſioners, Charles Marſhall, Gunning Bedford. Wardens, Reuben Hains, Philip Wager. Aſſeſſors, Thomas Francis, George Kennedy, John Wilſon, Jacob Shreiner, James Hunter, Robert Hunter.

For Bucks County. Repreſentatives, Benjamin Fell, Joſeph Savagt, William Scott, Gerardus Wynkoop, James Morgan. Sheriffs, George Wall, junior, Abraham Keckline. Coroners, John Carr, Abraham Du Bois. Commiſſioner, Samuel Smith. Aſſeſſors, John Thomas, Thomas Folwell, Charles Keckline, Daniel Larew, James Piller, William Means.

For Cheſter County. Repreſentatives, David Thomas, Henry Hayes, William Harris, Joſeph Park, James Boyd, Patrick Anderſon, John Culbertſon, Evan Evans. Sheriffs, John Gardner, Charles Dilworth. Coroners, Allen Cuningham, David Denny. Commiſſioner, John Bartholomew. Aſſeſſors, Joſeph M'Call, Joſeph Strawbridge, John Lindſey, Gideon Irwin, James M'Clure, James Hannums.

For Lancaſter County. Repreſentatives, John Whitehill, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Cook, Chriſtopher Kucher, James Anderſon, Philip Greenawalt, Adam Reigart, James Coudon, Alexander Lowry, Matthias Slough, and James Jack.

For Berks County. Repreſentatives, George Ege, John Patton, Baltzer Gehr, Mark Bird, Thomas Mifflin, and Joſeph Heiſter.

The remainder of the elections will be publiſhed as ſoon as they come to hand.

§†§ The Truſtees of the *public Grammar School* at Wilmington, in the Delaware State, are to meet at Wilmington, agreeably to their Charter, on Thurſday October 19th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all the members are requeſted to take notice and to give their attendance accordingly.

††† The American PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meet at the Library apartments, on Friday, the 20th inſtant And the election for new members will be held at the ſame time.

⁂ A City Court will be held at the Court Houſe, on Monday next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

WANTED

To hire by the Month, a Servant MAN, or BOY.

Enquire of the Printers.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On SATURDAY, the 28th of October inſtant,

THAT beautiful and elegant HORSE the GOLDEN FARMER, imported by John Hutcheſon, eight years old laſt ſpring, near 16 hands high, a bright bay, and well marked, is allowed by good judges to be the beſt covering horſe in the State, as his colts are a full proof in this State and the Jerſeys: He is to be ſold at the Court-Houſe in Cheſter, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day, by

THOMAS LEVIS and
JOHN HANNUM, Agents.

‖

On Saturday, the 4th of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes,

A LOT of GROUND, with a two ſtory ſtone houſe thereon erected, ſituate in Germantown, adjoining Thomas Roſe, and others, now the property of the Reformed Congregation of the ſaid place, and to be ſold by us the ſubſcribers,

SEBASTIAN MILLER,
FELTY HURTOR,
JOHN GODWOLD,
JOHN PECONEY, Truſtees.

¶

Eaſton, Northampton County, October 12, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Fullert, late of Eaſton deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe requeſted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted.

¶ ABRAHAM BERLIN, Adminiſtrator.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the plantation of Philip Price, in Kingſeſſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 10th of September laſt, at night, A likely Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old laſt ſpring, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, large under jaw, ſwitch tail, very ſtrait limbs, trots and canters well, carries her noſe out in riding, good courage. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, with reaſonable charges, if brought to ſaid Price's, or to John Sharpleſs, in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county, by

¶ JOSEPH SHARPLESS.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 9th inſtant, A likely Negroe Boy, named ISAAC, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, born in Virginia, and formerly the property of Pitman Clemens, Eſq. He is a good waiter, and underſtands the care of horſes. He took with him a blue regimental coat, faced with buff, a light drab coloured coat, with jacket and breeches of the ſame, a ſhort ſea-green coat newly turned, a pair of boots and a pair of old ſhoes, a number of check and white ſhirts, ſtockings, handkerchiefs, &c. a round hat, and a blanket, almoſt new. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, from S. HEPBURN.

Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, October 10. †

TAKEN UP,

Treſpaſſing in the Northern Liberty, ſome time ſince,

A BAY MARE, about 12 hands high, ſuppoſed about 5 years old, a ſmall ſtar, ſhod before, ſwitch tail; alſo a Bay FILLEY, riſing 3 years old, neither dock'd nor branded. Whoever has loſt the ſame, are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold to pay the ſame. JOHN MITCHELL, Cryer.

Philadelphia, October 16. ‖

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN FULLER, that underſtands the buſineſs in all its branches; any one well recommended may meet with good encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at French-Creek, one mile below French-Creek Forge and Steel Furnace.

‡ ISAAC THOMAS.

WHEREAS AGNES PATTERSON, wife of John Patterſon, in Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, has, without any kind of provocation, left her ſaid huſband, and probably may contract debts, imagining that I will pay them; I do hereby forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting; as witneſs my hand, this firſt day of October, 1780. JOHN PATTERSON. ‖

WHEREAS my Wife, RACHEL, hath demeaned herſelf for two years and more paſt, and her children and relations, by keeping company with a negroe fellow; and has, after being taken in the fact, and confeſſing her guilt, eloped, and gone away with him. I hope no perſon will truſt her on my account; nor in any Chriſtian neighbourhood ſuffer them to live together as man and wife.

‡ JOHN ROBINSON.

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, in Cecil county, Maryland, a NEGROE MAN, named Cato, a ſtrong made fellow, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a native of New-England, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, ſomewhat on the Dutch dialect, is an impudent, ſullen, down looking fellow. His clothing is doubtful, as he took none from home, ſave a coarſe dirty tow ſhirt and trowſers; an old jacket without ſleeves, and a half worn wool hat; but it is ſuppoſed he has taken with him from the neighbourhood, a new ſhirt, with wrought thread buttons at the wriſtbands, alſo a red cloth jacket and double lapelled drab coloured jacket, the body much worn, but the ſleeves are nearly new cloth, the buttons oppoſite the lapels on the breaſt are ſome of them pewter, ſome old mohair, and thoſe underneath are apple-tree; he alſo took a two buſhel bag, marked with the letter A. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal or otherwiſe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

ABRAHAM MITCHELL.

Maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him on board.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, State of Pennſylvania, on Sunday night, the 17th of September, A Black MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, a large ſtar and ſmall ratch in the face, a ſmall ſwitch tail, ſhod all round with new ſhoes, blind of the near eye, imperceivable, except cloſely examined. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the owner may have his mare, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ ALEXANDER DUNCAN.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

MADE their eſcape from the goal of Cumberland county, State of New-Jerſey, this evening, about nine o'clock, the following REFUGEES, who were driven on ſhore at Antuxet by Col. Pope, and committed to my cuſtody on the 30th day of Auguſt laſt, viz. *Noah Morris*, ſtriped veſt without ſleeves, no hat, wears his hair ſhort, which is black. *William Dutton*, black hair, no veſt nor hat, midling ſtature. *Jehu Burton*, no hat nor veſt, light hair tied behind. *Samuel Taylor*, of a ſandy complexion, ſtriped red and white ſailor's outſide jacket. *Painter Stockley*, or *Stokely*, no veſt, maccaroni hat, tall of ſtature, darkiſh complexion. *Benjamin Welding*, tall and ſlim, thin viſage, black hair and beard: Had on a dirty dark coloured coatee, much patched. *Jeſſe Wilſon*, light complexion, ſometimes wears his hair tied behind: Had on a light coloured upper and under veſt; wounded on the back of his right ſhoulder in the action with Col. Pope; of a very timorous diſpoſition. *James Owen*, wears a green upper veſt, black hair, thin viſage, wounded in his right ſide. Whoever will apprehend any or either of the abovenamed gentry, and deliver them to my cuſtody, ſhall receive FIFTY DOLLARS per man, together with all reaſonable charges, paid by NATHAN JOHNSON, goaler. ¶

October 2, 11 o'clock at night, 1780.

Frederick townſhip, Philadelphia county, Sept. 22.

TAKEN up on ſuſpicion, by the ſubſcriber, living near Mayberry's Forge, TWO HORSES; the one a Dark Bay, 15 hands high, 6 years old, has three white feet, a ſmall ſtar on the forehead. The other a Light Bay, 14 hands high, 4 years old, a natural trotter. The ſuſpected perſon has made his eſcape. The owner or owners are deſired to call, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold within two months from the above date, by

‖ HENRY BOYER.

WAS taken up in the paſture of Samuel Hudſon, a light bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, ten years old, a blaze in his face, branded S on the near buttock, hind feet white; alſo a brown HORSE, fourteen hands and an half high, eight years old, a ſtar in his forehead, and has ſome ſaddle ſpots. The owners of ſaid horſes are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, pay damages and charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold for the ſame. ¶ SAMUEL HUDSON.

September 12, 1780.

STOLEN,

ON the night of the 7th inſtant, out of the ſubſcriber's field, in Hatfield townſhip, Philadelphia county,

A LIGHT CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, 3 years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, both hind feet white about half way to the hams, has a blemiſh in one corner of his near eye, a long tail, ſhod before, a little wore on each ſhoulder with the collar, a natural trotter, canters ſlow and handy. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN FUNK.

To be SOLD,

A VARIETY of GOODS, Manufactured by the ſubſcriber, in South-alley, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, and between Fifth-ſtreet and Sixth-ſtreet, on Hudſon's-Square, viz. COATINGS, BLANKETINGS, JANES, EVERLASTINGS, SHALLOONS, &c. He has alſo for SALE, ſeveral good LOOMS. Spinners employed as uſual, by

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Paſſyunk, October 4, 1780.

TAKEN up on the 26th inſt. treſpaſſing, a brown HORSE, with a ſtreak down his face, about 15 hands high, trots and paces, about 11 or 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof.

† DANIEL HUVER.

Germantown, Sept. 18, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open in the night, the ſtable belonging to John Cheſnut, from whence was ſtolen a Black STALLION, about 15 hands high, 6 years old next ſpring, branded H W, one white hind foot the off ſide, ſhod all round, paces and trots, rather more inclined to pacing. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and delivers him, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe, paid by me,

† JOHN CHESNUT.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of July laſt, a red and white ſpotted COW, with a mark in her ear, and gives ſome milch. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

¶ JACOB WEBER.

Balſamick Powders.

IN performing amputations, &c. many fatal conſequences have been experienced; ſuch as exquiſite pain, convulſions, delirium, acute fevers, &c. &c. from the uſe of ligatures, beſides the incertitude of their ſucceeding.

PETER FOWLER, chemiſt, now reſident in Paris, ſtimulated by humanity, has invented a new aſtringent powder, which, after a year and a half practice on different objects and various caſes, under the direction and inſpection of the faculty at Paris, by their recommendation is offered to the public as infallible, even in the moſt critical caſes. This powder has neither taſte nor ſmell; it contains nothing acid, alkaline nor ſtyptick; ſtops all kinds of hemorrhages, both intern and extern; it radically cures, in a little time, a loſs of blood, dyſentery, hemorrides, ſpitting of blood, vomiting and bleeding at the noſe, reſolves blood extravaſated in conſequence of falls or contuſions.

Its internal uſe, abſolutely innocent, cannot cauſe any inconvenient ſenſation to the ſtomach; it is ſucceſsfully employed in all wounds, attended with a hemorrhage, ſuch as gaſhes of ſabres, thruſts of ſwords, &c. In bleeding at the noſe it may be uſed as ſnuff. Every family ſhould keep a box of this powder, to remedy on the ſpot all danger to which people are always expoſed, eſpecially in the night, as by the ſudden loſs of blood ſeveral women periſh after delivery. In a battle or naval engagement, the wounded that may be attacked with any hemorrhagy whatſoever, if provided with a box of this powder, may ſtop the effuſion of their own blood without the help of a ligature; at leaſt it would be neceſſary that officers were always furniſhed with it, to be able to ſave the lives of a great number of brave ſoldiers, who periſh by weakneſs, as from their ſituation they cannot otherwiſe be timely relieved.

The ſaid powders to be ſold at the ſtore of Mr. EZRA JONES, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, where an extract of the proceedings of the faculty of Paris are depoſited, reſpecting ſome particular caſes, and method of applying the ſaid powders. ¶

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th inſtant, A NEGROE MAN, named CATO; had on a drab coloured jacket, or a brown one, leather breeches, and ſundry other apparel with him. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, aged 23 years, has remarkable ſmall handſome features, plays on the violin, and took one with him. Whoever brings the ſaid Negroe to the ſubſcriber, or *John Kidd*, of Benſalem, Bucks county, Eſq; Captain *Thomas Reed*, of Whitehill, near Bordentown, New-Jerſey, or Mr. *John Redman*, merchant in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ‖ WILLIAM PARR, Lancaſter.

Mooreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, September 8, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 5th inſtant out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living at Smithfield, a bright bay GELDING, between 5 and 6 years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, light made, a low neck, a light ſwitch tail, no white about him that the owner recollects, about four inches of his mane worn out with the bridle, has a lump under his off ear, reſembling a whim, trots, canters, and carries his head and tail very well. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the owner gets his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars and reaſonable charges for the Horſe only, paid by

* JAMES VANSANT.

Cheſter county, Sept. 15, 1780.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate of JAMES M'CANAGHAY, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted unto the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of November next; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to ſave trouble and expence.

DANIEL GRIFFITH,)
‖ MICHAEL GRAHM,) Adminiſtrators.
JOHN ELLIOT,)

Cohanſy, September 20, 1780.

RUN away, on the 2d inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Bridgetown, Cohanſey, an apprentice boy, named James Ruth, about eleven years of age, has ſhort light hair, and fair complexion; had on and took with him, a coarſe white ſhirt, ravens duck trowſers, and a cocked hat; he ſtole a horſe near Bacon's Neck, and was ſeen riding towards Philadelphia, where it is expected he is ſkulking about the wharves, and may likely want to go out in ſome veſſel, as he has been uſed to the ſea. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have One Dollar reward, paid by ¶ CHARLES CLUNN.

New-Mills, Sept. 8, 1780.

WAS put into the New-Mills Stage, ſome time ago, through miſtake, a pillow caſe of GOODS. Any perſon coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

DANIEL CARSON.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke, and Andrew Elliot, Eſq; all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized, to the uſe of this State:

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke and Andrew Elliot, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots and Tenements, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, adjoining the houſe formerly occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock.

No 2. A two ſtory frame meſſuage, lot of ground and ferry wharff, on the north ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet; late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 3. Two contiguous lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, each containing in breadth about 18 feet, and in depth 140 feet; on one of which lots is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, and on the other a frame ſtable, adjoining ground of Rudolph Bunner and John Ellick; late the eſtate of the ſaid Richard Yorke.

No 4. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtore adjoining, with the lots whereon the ſame are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and extending to Dock-ſtreet; in tenure of Meſſieurs John Maxwell Neſbit and Company.

No. 5. A two ſtory meſſuage and lot of ground, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets; in tenure of Mr. John Jackſon, tallow chandler; late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Elliot, during his natural life.

Will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court Houſe, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſixth day of November. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after the day of ſale; and on failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State and the money paid to be forfeited; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties the Agents will attend at the Court Houſe on the 10th day after ſale to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after ſale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the State.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward,

IS offered by the creditors of Francis Damon, deceaſed, to any perſon or perſons that will give information to the ſubſcribers, of ſundry things that have been ſtolen from the ſaid Damon's houſe, viz. the ſum of Fifty Thouſand Dollars, or thereabouts, belonging to the creditors of the ſaid Damon, for goods ſold by him a few days before he died, which was depoſited in his deſk, and the caſh belonging to him; likewiſe the beſt part of his effects and houſhold furniture, that is to ſay, ſeveral large pairs of braſs andirons, ſhovels and tongs of ſundry fire-places, eight or ten mahogany chairs in the front parlour, with three elegant looking-glaſſes and two fine tables, all the furniture of his bed-chamber and cloſet, his plate and china, his gold watch, and the beſt part of his kitchen furniture. And FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward to any perſon or perſons that will inform or bring to the ſubſcribers a mulatto woman, named Diana, and her child, ſlaves of the ſaid Damon, which by order of her miſtreſs were ſent away two or three days before her maſter died; the ſame reward will be given to any perſon that will give information of the place where they were received, and the perſons that helped to carry them off to the receivers. Any perſon or perſons that have any knowledge of the above things, are deſired to give information to

P. LEMAIGRE, chief creditor, one
of the adminiſtrators, or
¶ DANSEL, creditor.

Philadelphia, September 26, 1780.

Twenty Continental Dollars Reward.

RUN away yeſterday from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named William Hampton Beggs, about 16 years of age, by trade a ſhoemaker, about four feet ſeven inches high, has yellow hair, tied behind, a down look and thin favoured; had on when he went away, a lincey jacket with ſleeves, a pair of trowſers, a homeſpun ſhirt, and an old hat. It is probable he will go to his father's, near Haddonfield, in New-Jerſey. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad and delivers him to the keeper of the Workhouſe in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

¶ ISAAC FITZRANDOLPH.

All perſons are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at Stedtler's Tavern, near the Trap, in the night of the 20th inſt. a Negroe man, named PERO, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a brown linſey coat, cloth jacket, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old hat and ſhoes, and had a great bundle of clothes tied up in a blanket. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and confines him in any jail, ſo as the owner, living near Harris's Ferry, may have him again, ſhall be entitled to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Sept. 22, 1780. ‖ JOSHUA ELDER.

GOOD New HOGSHEADS will be given in exchange for CYDER. Apply to THOMAS MENDENHALL, in Church-Alley, Philadelphia. ‖

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Frankford, a ſorrel MARE, about 14 and an half hands high, has four white feet, and a blaze in her face, age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ROBERT WORRELL. †

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OCTOBER. 1780. THE NUMB. 2628.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1780.

The following Letter from a Gentleman at Camp to his Friend in Philadelphia (giving a particular and ſatisfactory account of a late important tranſaction) we doubt not will be acceptable to our readers.

SINCE my return from Hartford, my dear friend, my mind has been too little at eaſe to permit me to write to you ſooner. It has been wholly occupied by the incident, and by the tragic conſequences, of Arnold's treaſon. My feelings were never put to ſo ſevere a trial. You will have heard the principal facts before this reaches you; but there are particulars, to which my ſituation gave me acceſs, that cannot have come to your knowledge from public report, which I am perſuaded you will find intereſting.

From ſeveral circumſtances, the project ſeems to have originated with Arnold himſelf, and to have been long premeditated. The firſt overture is traced back to ſome time in June laſt. It was conveyed in a letter to Colonel Robinſon, the ſubſtance of which was, that the ingratitude he had experienced from his country, concurring with other cauſes, had intirely changed his principles; that he now only ſought to reſtore himſelf to the favour of his Prince by ſome ſignal proof of his repentance; and that he wiſhed to open a correſpondence with Sir Henry Clinton for this purpoſe. About that period he made a journey to Connecticut, on his return from which to Philadelphia he ſolicited the command of Weſt-Point; alledging that the effects of his wound diſqualified him for the active duties of the field. The ſacrifice of this important poſt was the attonement he intended to make. General Waſhington heſitated the leſs to gratify an officer who had frequently rendered eminent ſervices, as he was convinced the poſt might be ſafely truſted to one who had given ſo many diſtinguiſhed ſpecimens of his bravery. The beginning of Auguſt he joined the army and renewed his application. The enemy, at this juncture, had embarked the greateſt part of their force on an expedition to Rhode-Iſland, and our army was in motion, to compel them to relinquiſh the enterprize, or to attack New-York in its weakened ſtate. The General offered Arnold the left wing of the army, which he declined, on the pretext already mentioned; but not without viſible embarraſſment. He certainly might have executed the duties of ſuch a temporary command, and it was expected from his enterprizing temper that he would gladly have embraced ſo ſplendidly inviting an opportunity. But he did not chooſe to be diverted a moment from his favourite object, probably from an apprehenſion that ſome different diſpoſition might take place, which would exclude him. The extreme ſolicitude he diſcovered to get poſſeſſion of the poſt would have led to a ſuſpicion of treachery, had it been poſſible from his paſt conduct to have ſuppoſed him capable of it.

The correſpondence, thus begun, was carried on between Arnold and Major Andre, adjutant general to the Britiſh army, in behalf of Sir Henry Clinton, under feigned ſignatures and in a mercantile diſguiſe. In an intercepted letter of Arnold's, which lately fell into our hands, he propoſes an interview "to ſettle the riſks and "profits of the copartnerſhip;" and in the ſame ſtile of metaphor, intimates an expected augmentation of the garriſon, and ſpeaks of it as the means of extending their traffic. It appears by another letter that Andre was to have met him on the lines, under the ſanction of a flag, in character of Mr. John Anderſon. But ſome cauſe or other, not known, prevented this interview.

The 20th of laſt month, Robinſon and Andre went up the river in the Vulture ſloop of war. Robinſon ſent a flag to Arnold with two letters, one to General Putnam, incloſed in another to him, propoſing an interview with Putnam, or in his abſence with Arnold, to adjuſt ſome private concerns. The one was evidently meant as a cover to the other, in caſe, by accident, the letters ſhould have fallen under the inſpection of a third perſon.

General Waſhington croſſed the river in his way to Hartford the day theſe diſpatches arrived. Arnold, conceiving he muſt have heard of the flag, thought it neceſſary, for the ſake of appearances, to ſubmit the letters to him, and aſk his opinion of the propriety of complying with the requeſt. The general, with his uſual caution, though without the leaſt ſurmiſe of the deſign, diſſuaded him from it, and adviſed him to reply to Robinſon, that whatever related to his private affairs muſt be of a civil nature, and could only properly be addreſſed to the civil authority. This reference fortunately deranged the whole plan, and was the firſt link in the chain of events that led to the detection. The interview could no longer take place in the form of a flag, but was obliged to be managed in a ſecret manner.

Arnold employed one Smith to go on board the Vulture and bring Andre aſhore, with a paſs for Mr. John Anderſon: Andre came aſhore accordingly, and was conducted within a picket of ours, to the houſe of Mr. Smith, where Arnold and he remained together in cloſe conference all that night and the day following. At day light in the morning, the commanding officer at King's Ferry, without the privity of Arnold, moved a couple of pieces of cannon to a point oppoſite where the Vulture lay, and obliged her to take a more remote ſtation. This event, or ſome lurking diſtruſt, made the boatmen refuſe to convey the two paſſengers back, and diſconcerted Arnold ſo much, that by one of thoſe ſtrokes of infatuation, which often confound the ſchemes of men conſcious of guilt, he inſiſted on Andre's changing his uniform for a diſguiſe, and returning in a mode different from that in which he came. Andre, who had been, undeſignedly, brought within our poſts in the firſt inſtance, remonſtrated warmly againſt this new and dangerous expedient. But Arnold perſiſting in declaring it impoſſible for him to return as he came, he at length reluctantly yielded to his perſuaſion, and conſented to change his dreſs and take the route he recommended. Smith furniſhed the diſguiſe, and in the evening, paſſing King's-Ferry together, they proceeded to Crompond, where they ſtopped the remainder of the night, at the inſtance of a militia officer, to avoid being ſuſpected by him. The next morning they reſumed their journey, Smith accompanying Andre a little beyond Pines-Bridge, where he left him. He had reached Tarry-Town, when he was taken by three militia men, who ruſhed out of the woods and ſurrounded him.

At this critical period, his preſence of mind forſook him—inſtead of producing his paſs, which would have extricated him from our parties, and could have done him no harm with his own, he aſked the militia men if they were of the upper or lower party—diſtinctive appellations known among the enemy's refugee corps *. The militia men replied, they were of the lower party; upon which he aſſured them he was a Britiſh officer, and preſſed them not to detain him, as he was upon urgent buſineſs. This confeſſion removed all doubt, and it was in vain he afterwards produced his paſs. He was inſtantly forced off to a place of greater ſecurity, where he was carefully ſearched, and in his ſtocking-feet were found ſeveral papers of importance delivered to him by Arnold.—Among theſe were a plan of the fortifications of Weſt-Point, a memorial from the engineer, on the attack and defence of the place, returns of the garriſon, cannon and ſtores, copy of the minutes of a council of war, held by general Waſhington a few weeks before. The priſoner at firſt was inadvertently ordered to Arnold, but upon recollection, while ſtill on the way, he was countermanded and ſent to Old Salem. The papers were incloſed in a letter to General Waſhington, which having taken a route different from that by which he returned, made a circuit, that afforded leiſure for another letter (through an ill judged delicacy written to Arnold with information of Anderſon's capture) to get to him an hour before General Waſhington arrived at his quarters; time enough to elude the fate that awaited him. He went down the river in his barge to the Vulture with ſuch precipitate confuſion, that he did not take with him a ſingle paper uſeful to the enemy. On the firſt notice of the affair, he was purſued, but much too late to overtake him.

A moment before his ſetting out he went into Mrs. Arnold's apartment, and informed her, that certain tranſactions had juſt come to light, which muſt for ever baniſh him from his country. She fell into a ſwoon at this declaration, and he left her in it to conſult his own ſafety, till the ſervants, alarmed by her cries, came to her relief. She remained frantic all day, accuſing every one who approached her with an intention of murdering her child (an infant in her arms) and exhibiting every other mark of the moſt genuine and agonizing affliction. Exhauſted by the fatigue and tumult of her ſpirits, her frenzy ſubſided towards evening, and ſhe ſunk into all the ſadneſs of diſtreſs. It was impoſſible not to have been touched with her ſituation; every thing affecting in female tears, or in the misfortunes of beauty, every thing pathetic, in the wounded tenderneſs of a wife, or in the apprehenſive fondneſs of a mother, and every appearance of ſuffering innocence, conſpired to make her an object of ſympathy to all who were preſent. She experienced the moſt delicate attentions, and every friendly office, till her departure for Philadelphia.

Andre, without loſs of time, was conducted to the Head-quarters of the army, where he was immediately brought before a board of General officers, to prevent all poſſibility of miſrepreſentation or cavil on the part of the enemy. The Board reported, that he ought to be conſidered as a ſpy, and, according to the laws and uſages of nations, to ſuffer death; which was executed two days after.

Never, perhaps, did a man ſuffer death with more juſtice, or deſerve it leſs. The firſt ſtep he took after his capture was to write a letter to General Waſhington, conceived in terms of dignity without inſolence, and apology without meanneſs. The ſcope of it was to vindicate himſelf from the imputation of having aſſumed a mean character for treacherous or intereſted purpoſes; aſſerting that he had involuntarily been an impoſtor: That, contrary to his intention, which was to meet a perſon, for intelligence, on neutral ground, he had been betrayed within our poſts, and forced into the vile condition of an enemy in diſguiſe; ſoliciting only, that to whatever rigor policy might devote him, a decency of treatment might be obſerved, due to a perſon, who, though unfortunate, had been guilty of nothing diſhonourable. His requeſt was granted in its full extent; for, in the whole progreſs of the affair, he was treated with the moſt ſcrupulous delicacy. When brought before the Board of Officers, he met with every mark of indulgence, and was required to anſwer no interrogatory which could even embarraſs his feelings. On his part, while he carefully concealed every thing that might involve others, he frankly confeſſed all the facts relating to himſelf; and upon his confeſſion, without the trouble of examining a witneſs, the Board made their report. The members of it were not more impreſſed with the candor and modeſt firmneſs, mixed with a becoming ſenſibility, which he diſplayed, than he was penetrated with their liberality and politeneſs. He acknowledged the generoſity of the behaviour towards him in every reſpect, but particularly in this, in the ſtrongeſt terms of manly gratitude. In a converſation with a gentleman, who viſited him after his trial, he ſaid,—he flattered himſelf he had never been illiberal, but if there were any remains of prejudice in his mind, his preſent experience muſt obliterate them.

In one of the viſits I made to him (and I ſaw him ſeveral times during his confinement) he begged me to be the bearer of a requeſt to the General, for permiſſion to ſend an open letter to Sir Henry Clinton "I foreſee my fate "(ſaid he) and though I pretend not to play the hero, "or to be indifferent about life, yet I am reconciled to "whatever may happen, conſcious that misfortune, not "guilt, will have brought it upon me. There is only one "thing that diſturbs my tranquility. Sir Henry Clinton "has been too good to me; he has been laviſh of his kind"neſs. I am bound to him by too many obligations, and "love him too well, to bear the thought that he ſhould "reproach himſelf, or that others ſhould reproach him, "on a ſuppoſition that I had conceived myſelf obliged by "his inſtructions to run the riſk I did. I would not for "the world leave a ſting in his mind that ſhould embitter "his future days." He could ſcarce finiſh the ſentence, burſting into tears in ſpite of his efforts to ſuppreſs them, and with difficulty collected himſelf enough afterwards to add, "I wiſh to be permitted to aſſure him I did not act "under this impreſſion, but ſubmitted to a neceſſity im"poſed upon me, as contrary to my own inclination as "to his orders." His requeſt was readily complied with, and he wrote the letter annexed, with which, I dare ſay, you will be as much pleaſed as I am, both for the diction and ſentiment.

When his ſentence was announced to him, he remarked, that ſince it was his lot to die, as there was a choice in the mode which would make a material difference to his feelings, he would be happy, if it were poſſible, to be indulged with a profeſſional death. He made a ſecond application by letter, in conciſe but perſuaſive terms. It was thought this indulgence, being incompatible with the cuſtom of war, could not be granted; and it was therefore determined in both caſes to evade an anſwer, to ſpare him the ſenſations which a certain knowledge of the intended mode would inflict.

When he was led out to the place of execution, as he went along he bowed familiarly to all thoſe with whom he had been acquainted in his confinement. A ſmile of complacency expreſſed the ſerene fortitude of his mind. Arrived at the fatal ſpot, he aſked, with ſome emotion, "Muſt I then die in this manner?" He was told it had been unavoidable. "I am reconciled to my fate (ſaid he) but not to the mode." Soon, however, recollecting himſelf, he added, "It will be but a momentary pang;" and ſpringing upon the cart performed the laſt offices to himſelf, with a compoſure that excited the admiration, and melted the hearts of the beholders. Upon being told the final moment was at hand, and aſked if he had any thing to ſay, he anſwered, "Nothing, but to requeſt you will witneſs to the world that I die like a brave man." Among the extraordinary circumſtances that attended him, in the midſt of his enemies, he died univerſally eſteemed and univerſally regretted.

There was ſomething ſingularly intereſting in the character and fortunes of Andre. To an excellent underſtanding, well improved by education and travel, he united a peculiar elegance of mind and manners, and the advantage of a pleaſing perſon. It is ſaid he poſſeſſed a pretty taſte for the fine arts, and had himſelf attained ſome proficiency in poetry, muſic and painting. His knowledge appeared without oſtentation, and embelliſhed by a diffidence that rarely accompanies ſo many talents and accompliſhments, which left you to ſuppoſe more than appeared. His ſentiments were elevated, and inſpired eſteem; they had a ſoftneſs that conciliated affection. His elocution was handſome, his addreſs eaſy, polite and inſinuating. By his merit he had acquired the unlimited confidence of his General, and was making a rapid progreſs in military rank and reputation. But in the height of his career, fluſhed with new hopes from the execution of a project the moſt beneficial to his party that could be deviſed, he is at once precipitated from the ſummit of proſperity, ſees all the expectations of his ambition blaſted, and himſelf ruined.

* The character I have given of him is drawn partly from what I ſaw of him myſelf, and partly from information. I am aware that a man of real merit is never ſeen in ſo favourable a light, as through the medium of adverſity. The clouds that ſurround him are ſo many ſhades that ſet off his good qualities. Misfortune cuts down little vanities, that, in proſperous times, ſerve as ſo many ſpots in his virtues, and gives a tone of humility that makes his worth more amiable. His ſpectators, who enjoy a happier lot, are leſs prone to detract from it through envy; and are more diſpoſed by compaſſion to give him the credit he deſerves, and perhaps even to magnify it.

I ſpeak not of Andre's conduct in this affair as a philoſopher, but as a man of the world. The authoriſed maxims and practices of war are the ſatire of human nature. They countenance almoſt every ſpecies of ſeduction as well as violence; and the General that can make moſt traitors in the army of his adverſary, is frequently moſt applauded. On this ſcale we acquit Andre; while we could not but condemn him, if we were to examine his conduct by the ſober rules of philoſophy and moral rectitude. It is however a blemiſh in his fame, that he once intended to proſtitute a flag; about this a man of nice honour ought to have had a ſcruple; but the temptation was great; let his misfortunes caſt a veil over his error.

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* *A band of marauders who receive no pay, but ſubſiſt by plunder.*

Several letters from Sir Henry Clinton and others were received, feebly attempting to prove, that Andre came out under the protection of a flag, with a paſſport from a general officer in actual ſervice, and conſequently could not be juſtly detained. Clinton ſent a deputation compoſed of Lieutenant General Robinſon, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. William Smith, to repreſent, as he ſaid, the true ſtate of Major Andre's caſe. General Greene met Robinſon, and had a converſation with him, in which he reiterated the pretence of a flag, urged Andre's releaſe as a perſonal favour to Sir Henry Clinton, and offered any friend of ours in their power in exchange. Nothing could have been more frivolous than the plea which was uſed. The fact was, That, beſides the time, manner and object of the interview, change of dreſs, and other circumſtances, there was not a ſingle formality cuſtomary with flags; and the paſſport was not to Major Andre, but to Mr. Anderſon. But had there, on the contrary, been all the formalities, it would be an abuſe of language to ſay, the ſanction of a flag for corrupting an officer to betray his truſt ought to be obligatory. So unjuſtifiable a purpoſe would not only deſtroy its validity, but make it an aggravation.

Andre himſelf has anſwered the argument by ridiculing and exploding the idea, in his examination before the board of officers. It was a weakneſs to urge it. There was in truth no way of ſaving him: Arnold or he muſt have been the victim, the former was out of our power.

It was by ſome ſuſpected Arnold had taken his meaſures in ſuch a manner, that, if the interview had been diſcovered in the act, it might have been in his power to ſacrifice Andre to his own ſecurity. This ſurmiſe of double treachery made them imagine Clinton might be induced to give up Arnold for Andre, and a gentleman took occaſion to ſuggeſt this expedient to the latter, as a thing that might be propoſed by him. He declined it: the moment he had been capable of ſo much frailty, I ſhould have ceaſed to eſteem him.

The infamy of Arnold's conduct, previous to his deſertion, is only equalled by his meanneſs ſince. Beſides the folly of writing to Sir Henry Clinton, aſſuring him that Andre had acted under a paſſport from him, and according to his directions, while commanding officer at a poſt; and that, therefore, he did not doubt he would be immediately ſent in, he had the effrontery to write to General Waſhington to the ſame purpoſe, with the addition of a menace of retaliation, if the ſentence ſhould be carried into execution. He has ſince acted the farce of ſending in his reſignation. This man is in every ſenſe deſpicable. Added to the ſcene of knavery and proſtitution, during his command in Philadelphia, which the late ſeizure of his papers has unfolded, the hiſtory of his command at Weſt-Point is a hiſtory of little as well as great villainies. He practiced every dirty art of peculation, and even ſtooped to connections with the ſutlers of the garriſon to defraud the public.

To his conduct, that of the captors of Andre forms a ſtriking contraſt: He tempted their integrity with the offer of his watch, his horſe, and any ſum of money they ſhould name. They rejected his offers with indignation; and the gold that could ſeduce a man high in the eſteem and confidence of his country, who had the remembrance of paſt exploits, the motives of preſent reputation and future glory to prop his integrity, had no charms for three ſimple peaſants, leaning only on their virtue and a ſenſe of duty. While Arnold is handed down with execration to future times, poſterity will repeat with reverence the names of VANWERT, PAULDING and WILLIAMS.

Copy of a Letter from Major Andre, Adjutant General, to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c. &c.

S I R, *Tappan, September 29, 1780.*

YOUR Excellency is doubtleſs already appriſed of the manner in which I was taken, and poſſibly of the ſerious light in which my conduct is conſidered, and the rigorous determination that is impending.

Under theſe circumſtances, I have obtained General Waſhington's permiſſion to ſend you this letter; the object of which is, to remove from your breaſt any ſuſpicion, that I could imagine I was bound by your Excellency's orders to expoſe myſelf to what has happened. The events of coming within an enemy's poſt, and of changing my dreſs, which led me to my preſent ſituation, were contrary to my own intentions, as they were to your orders; and the circuitous route, which I took to return, was impoſed (perhaps unavoidably) without alternative upon me.

I am perfectly tranquil in mind, and prepared for any fate, to which an honeſt zeal for my King's ſervice may have devoted me.

In addreſſing myſelf to your Excellency on this occaſion, the force of all my obligations to you, and of the attachment and gratitude I bear you, recurs to me. With all the warmth of my heart, I give you thanks for your Excellency's profuſe kindneſs to me; and I ſend you the moſt earneſt wiſhes for your welfare, which a faithful, affectionate, and reſpectful attendant can frame.

I have a mother and three ſiſters, to whom the value of my commiſſion would be an object, as the loſs of Grenada has much affected their income. It is needleſs to be more explicit on this ſubject; I am perſuaded of your Excellency's goodneſs.

I receive the greateſt attention from his Excellency General Waſhington, and from every perſon under whoſe charge I happen to be placed.

I have the honour to be,
With the moſt reſpectful attachment,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient
and moſt humble ſervant,
JOHN ANDRE,
Adjutant General.

(Addreſſed)
His Excellency General
Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

B O S T O N, *October 5.*

We are well informed, that the loyal inhabitants of New-York, notwithſtanding all their boaſted ſupplies, are obliged to pay dearly not only for dainties but proviſions. They cannot vend their goods at any thing like the advanced price of many of the neceſſaries of life. Freſh meat ſells in that city for no leſs than three ſhillings ſterling per pound. And yet theſe royaliſts have made themſelves very merry with the ſtarving condition, as they would fain believe, of the rebels in the United States.

Oct. 9. The Printers have much pleaſure in acquainting their readers with the ſeizure of twenty barrels of Gun-Powder laſt Tueſday evening, which had been illegally landed on the Long-Wharf. The Firewards have done themſelves diſtinguiſhed honor by their vigilance and activity in this inſtance; and it is hoped and *expected* that they will not ſuffer themſelves to be *perſuaded to give up*, what they have thus become poſſeſſed of by virtue of one of the *wiſeſt* laws of this State. A law eſſentially neceſſary to the ſafety of the lives and property of the people, who have a right to inſiſt on the ſtricteſt adherence to it.

Oct. 12. Yeſterday a ſhip of 20 guns, prize to the Mifflin privateer, arrived ſafe in port. She was bound from New-York to Newfoundland.

N E W - H A V E N, *October 12.*

Monday and Tueſday laſt, Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet left Gardner's-Bay, and ſtood to the eaſtward;—their deſtination not known, but ſuppoſed to be for Newport.

F I S H - K I L L, *October 19.*

By the arrival of yeſterday's poſt from Albany, we have it reported, That Sir John Johnſton had, with a party, ſaid to be about 500 men, come down the Mohawk river, and advanced within ſix miles of Johnſtown; when, hearing that a party of our three month's men lay there, he contented himſelf with burning a few houſes, killing and carrying off ſome inhabitants—Another party of about 800, commanded by Major Carleton, nephew to Gen. Carleton, came down the Lakes from St. John's, and advanced to Fort-Ann, which was garriſoned by 70 men, among whom were 14 Continental ſoldiers;—they having cannon with them, and the fort being only ſtockaded, every ſhot made a breach:—It was, however, defended by Captain Sherwood, with the greateſt gallantry, until two thirds of his men were ſlain, when he ſurrendered. This party alſo deſtroyed ſeveral houſes, killed ſome men, and took the women and children priſoners. They were purſued by Col. Livingſton as far as Bloody Pond, but too late, they having retreated to their boats and made off.—So far the reports from that quarter, which we hope, are not ſo bad as related:—In our next, we expect to have a more exact narrative of this unhappy affair.

Laſt week Lieut. Wright Carpenter and two others, went down to Col. James De Lancey's quarters, and lay in wait for his appearance,—he accordingly came, and having tied his horſe at the door, went in the houſe; upon which Carpenter ſeized the horſe and mounted; when De Lancey diſcovering him, immediately alarmed his men, who purſued to White-Plains, but in vain. This horſe is one of the fineſt in America, and coſt De Lancey 200l.—Carpenter was offered 150l. as ſoon as he brought him in.—The cow boys had plundered Carpenter of all his cattle ſome time before; when Mr. Carpenter went down with a flag, and complained of the cruelty of taking his cattle, and told De Lancey he would have his horſe by way of retaliation; upon which De Lancey ſneeringly replied, "You may if you can catch him."

The Governor of this State hath iſſued a proclamation, recommending to the inhabitants of this State, to obſerve Thurſday the ſecond day of November next, as a day of Prayer and Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for the recent and remarkable deliverance, wrought in behalf of the United States in general, and of this State in particular, by the diſcovery of the treaſonable conſpiracy for betraying the fortifications in the Highlands into the hands of the enemy; to deprecate his wrath for the evils prevalent among us, and humbly to implore a continuance of his favour and protection.

T R E N T O N *October 18.*

Laſt Tueſday came on the general election in this State, for the choice of perſons to repreſent the ſeveral counties in Council and General Aſſembly, during the enſuing year, when the following gentlemen were choſen.

Hunterdon county Council, John Stevens, Eſquire. Aſſembly, Benjamin Van-Cleve, Jared Sexton, John Lambert, Eſquires.

Burlington county. Council, Peter Tallman, Eſquire. Aſſembly, Thomas Fenimore, William Trent, William Hough, Eſquires.

Gloucester county. Council, John Cooper, Eſquire. Aſſembly, John Sparks, Thomas Rennard, Iſaac Kay, Eſquires.

Salem county. Council, Whitten Cripps, Eſquire. Aſſembly, John Mayhew, Allen Congleton, jun. William Smith, Eſquires.

Middleſex county. Council, Benjamin Manning, Eſq. Aſſembly, Jacob Schenck, Jacob Suydam, Melancthon Freeman Eſquires.

Monmouth county. Council, Eliſha Lawrence, Eſquire. Aſſembly, Thomas Seabrook, Nathaniel Scudder, Thomas Henderſon, Eſquires.

Somerſet county. Council, John Witherſpoon, Eſquire. Aſſembly, Edward Bunn, David Kirkpatrick, Chriſtopher Hogeland, Eſquires

The returns for the other counties are not yet come to hand.

Monday laſt the American Army moved from Tapan to Totaway, near Paſſaick Falls, in Bergen county, previous to which Major General Greene marched four brigades to reinforce Weſt-Point.

A New-York paper of the 11th inſtant ſays, that "On Saturday morning laſt the Refugee Poſt at Bergen Point, under the command of Captain Thomas Ward, was attacked by a party of rebel infantry and horſe, conſiſting of about 200 men. After receiving a ſmart fire from the artillery and muſquetry of the Refugees, aſſiſted by a cannonade from the gallies, they were forced to retreat." Mr. Rivington neglected to add to the above, that the aſſailants took off about 30 of the *loyal Refugees.*

We hear that an exchange of priſoners has lately been negociated, in which all the American troops, now with the enemy, are to be included.

R I C H M O N D, *(Virginia) October 4.*

Extract of a letter from Colonel George Rogers Clarke, to his Excellency the Governor, dated Louiſville, Auguſt 22, 1780.

By every poſſible exertion, and the aid of Colonel Slaughter's corps, we compleated the number of 1000, with which we croſſed the river at the mouth of Licking on the 1ſt day of Auguſt, and began our march the 2d. Having a road to cut for the artillery to paſs for ſeventy miles, it was the 6th before we reached the firſt town, which we found vacated, and the greateſt part of their effects carried off. The general conduct of the Indians on our march, and many other corroborating circumſtances, proved their deſign of leading us on to their own ground and time of action. After deſtroying the crops and buildings of Chelcauthy, we began our march for the Picawey ſettlements, on the waters of the Big Miame, the Indians keeping runners continually before our advanced guards. At half paſt two in the evening of the 8th, we arrived in ſight of the town and forts, a plain of half a mile in width laying between us. I had an opportunity of viewing the ſituation and motions of the enemy, near their works.

"I had ſcarcely time to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions, before the action commenced on our left wing, and in a few minutes became almoſt general, with a ſavage fierceneſs on both ſides. The confidence the enemy had in their own ſtrength and certain victory, or the want of generalſhip, occaſioned ſeveral neglects, by which thoſe advantages were taken that proved the ruin of their army, being flanked two or three different times, drove from hill to hill in a circuitous direction for upwards of a mile and a half; at laſt took ſhelter in their ſtrong holds and woods adjacent, when the firing ceaſed for about half an hour, until neceſſary preparations were made for diſlodging them. A heavy firing again commenced, and continued ſevere until dark, by which time the enemy were totally routed. The cannon playing too briſkly on their works, they could afford them no ſhelter. Our loſs was about 14 killed and 13 wounded, theirs at leaſt tripple that number. They carried off their dead during the night, except 12 or 14 that lay too near our lines for them to venture. This would have been a moſt deciſive ſtroke to the Indians, if unfortunately the right wing of our army had not been rendered uſeleſs for ſome time by an uncommon chain of rocks, that they could not paſs, by which means part of the enemy eſcaped through the ground they were ordered to occupy.

"By a French priſoner we got the next morning, we learn that the Indians had been preparing for our reception ten days; moving their families and effects; that the morning before our arrival, they were 300 Warriors, Shawaneſe, Mingoes, Wiandatts, and Delawares. Several reinforcements coming that day, he did not know their numbers; that they were ſure of deſtroying the whole of us; that the greateſt part of the priſoners taken by Byrd were carried to Detroit, where there were only 200 regulars, having no proviſions except green corn and vegetables. Our whole ſtore at firſt ſetting out being only 300 buſhels of corn, and 1500lb. of flour, having done the Shawaneſe all the miſchief in our power, after deſtroying Picawey ſettlements, I returned to this poſt, having marched, in the whole, 480 miles in 31 days. We deſtroyed upwards of 800 acres of corn, beſides great quantities of vegetables, a conſiderable proportion of which appear to have been cultivated by white men, I ſuppoſe for the purpoſe of ſupporting war parties from Detroit. I could wiſh to have had a ſmall ſtore of proviſions, to have enabled us to have laid waſte part of the Delaware ſettlements, and falling in at Pittſburgh, but the exceſſive heat and weak diet ſhewed the impropriety of ſuch a ſtep. Nothing could excel the few regulars and Kentuckyans that compoſed this little army, in bravery and implicit obedience to orders. Each company vying with the other who ſhould be the moſt ſubordinate."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *October 25.*

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Governor Jefferſon, of Virginia, to the Preſident of Congreſs, dated Richmond, October 15, 1780, ſix o'clock, P. M.

S I R,

"I DO myſelf the pleaſure of congratulating your Excellency on the ſmall dawn of good fortune which at length appears in the ſouth, as you will find by the diſpatches I have the honour of incloſing to you, and which I this moment received from General Gates."

S I R, *Burk county, 2d October, 1780.*

"I am, at preſent, about 70 miles from Saliſbury, in the fork of the Catabaw, with about 450 horſemen, in purſuit of Colonel Ferguſon. On my croſſing the Catabaw river I diſpatched to different quarters for intelligence, and this evening I was favoured with this news, which you may depend on: That Colonel Clark, of the State of Georgia, with 100 riflemen, forced his way through South-Carolina to Georgia. On his route thither, being joined by 700 men, he proceeded to the town of Auguſta, and has taken it with a large quantity of goods; but not finding it prudent to continue there, he has retreated to the upper parts of South-Carolina, in Ninety-ſix diſtrict, and made a ſtand with 800 brave men.

"This moment another of my expreſſes is arrived from Colonels M'Dowell and Shelby: They were on their march, near Burk Court-houſe, with 1500 brave Mountain-men, and Colonel Cleveland was within 10 miles of them with 800 men, and was to form a junction with them this day. I expect to join them to morrow, in purſuit of Colonel Ferguſon, and under the direction of Heaven, I hope to be able to render your Honour a good account of him in a few days. I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES WILLIAMS."

Major General GATES.

S I R, *Hillſborough, 12th October, 1780.*

"This inſtant I received the great and glorious news contained in the incloſed letter from Brigadier General Davidſon to General Sumner, who directly diſpatched it to me by expreſs. We are now more than even with the enemy. The moment the ſupplies for the troops here arrive from Taylor's Ferry, I ſhall proceed with the whole to the Yadkin. General Smallwood and Colonel Morgan are on their way to that poſt; the latter, with the light-infantry, was yeſterday advanced 18 miles beyond Guilford Court-houſe; the former, with the cavalry, lay, laſt night, 13 miles on this ſide that place. I deſire your Excellency will forthwith diſpatch copies of all the letters I now ſend you to the Preſident of Congreſs. I am, &c.

HORATIO GATES."

Governor JEFFERSON.

D E A R S I R,

"I have the pleaſure to encloſe to you a large packet of diſpatches taken yeſterday, at M'Cappin's Creek, on the way to Camden, by a ſmall party of my brigade. A detachment of 120 horſe, under Rutledge and Dickſon, almoſt ſurrounded Charlotte yeſterday, attacked a picket at Col. Polk's mill, and at a certain Mr. Elliot's, brought off a centinel and eight tories, who are now on their way to you. A ſmall party of riflemen brought off 50 horſes from the tories at Col. Polk's plantation laſt night. I have the honour to be, &c. WILLIAM DAVISON.

Rocky-river, Sunday, 2 o'clock, 10th October, 1780.

"*P. S.* Dickſon loſt one man killed, and one officer wounded."

General SUMNER.

S I R, *Camp, Rocky-river, October 10, 1780.*

"I have the pleaſure of handing you very agreeable intelligence from the weſt. Ferguſon, the great partizan, has miſcarried. This we are aſſured of by Mr. Tate, Brigade Major in General Sumpter's late command: The particulars from that gentleman's mouth ſtand thus: That Colonels Campbell, Cleaveland, Shelby, Seveer, Williams, Brandon, Lacey, &c. formed a conjunct body, near Gilbert-Town, conſiſting of 3000; from this body were ſelected 1600 good horſe, who immediately went in purſuit of Colonel Ferguſon, who was making his way to Charlotte. Our people overtook him well poſted on King's Mountain, and on the evening of the 7ht inſt. at 4 o'clock, began the attack, which continued 47 minutes. Colonel

Ferguſon fell in the action, beſides 150 of his men; 810 were made priſoners, including the Britiſh; 150 of the priſoners are wounded; 1500 ſtand of arms fell into our hands. Colonel Ferguſon had about 1400 men. Our people ſurrounded them, and the enemy ſurrendered. We loſt about 20 men, among whom is Major Chronicle of Lincoln county. Colonel Williams is mortally wounded. The number of our wounded cannot be aſcertained. This blow will certainly affect the Britiſh very conſiderably. The Brigade Major who gives us this was in the action. The above is true. The blow is great. I give you joy upon the occaſion. I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM DAVISON."

Honourable General SUMNER.

Camp, Yadkin-Ford, October 10, 1780.

S I R, *Eight o'clock, evening.*

"With great ſatisfaction I inform you of the defeat of Major Ferguſon, on King's Mountain, 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon. The particulars I incloſe you as I received them a few minutes ago: Alſo a letter from General Daviſon, of his ſecuring 29 barrels of powder, which were ſecreted, ſome time ſince, near Charlotte. I am, Sir,

With great reſpect, your very humble ſervant,

JETHRO SUMNER."

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

On the above important intelligence being circulated in the city, the chearful countenances of the honeſt and virtuous part of the community fully evinced the heart-felt ſatisfaction they experienced on the joyful occaſion; whilſt the malignant aſpects of the diſaffected ſufficiently betrayed their chagrin and diſappointment.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Auguſt 16, 1780.

"The pleaſure of communicating intelligence, that I ſuppoſe may prove intereſting or acceptable, induces me to give you the following:

"On the 9th inſtant, at three in the morning, the ſquadron under the command of Admiral Cordova, conſiſting of 36 ſhips (22 Spaniſh and 14 French) of the line and ſome frigates, cruizing 70 leagues N. W. of Cape St. Vincent, fell in with a fleet of between 50 and 70 ſail of Engliſh merchantmen and tranſports, under convoy of the Ramilies and two frigates, deſtined for Madeira and Jamaica, having on board a large quantity of military ſtores, proviſions and dry goods, and 1000 Highland troops.—Three of theſe veſſels, prizes to a French frigate of the ſquadron, have already arrived here, and, by the prize-maſters and priſoners, we learn that moſt of the others had ſtruck before they were out of ſight (particularly five Indiamen, in which were embarked the troops) and that the reſt being cloſely purſued, they think very few, or none, have been able to eſcape, except, poſſibly, the ſhips of war, which being faſt ſailers, and abandoning the convoy as ſoon as they diſcovered their danger, made off with all the ſail they could, Some of the ſwifteſt French ſhips were diſpatched after them, but with what ſucceſs is yet doubtful. Governor Dalling was on board the fleet, with all his family, but we do not know what veſſel, moſt probably the Ramilies: His coach and ſix horſes are in one of the prizes now in this Bay, We look for the others every moment.

"The little ſquadron under the orders of Monſieur Barcelo, ſtationed off Gibraltar, has alſo, within theſe few days paſt, taken 5 or 6 ſhips attempting to get into that place with proviſions (where they are much wanted) and chaſed a ſloop of war on ſhore on the coaſt of Barbary. Thirty ſail of French merchantmen which left St. Domingo in June, eſcorted by two frigates, have all ſafe arrived here. In ſhort, the affairs of our Allies in all quarters ſeem now to wear a flattering aſpect, and to promiſe a favourable cloſe to the campaign."

Monday laſt being appointed by the Conſtitution for the firſt meeting of the gentlemen choſen to form the General Aſſembly of this State, a number of the members met, but not being a quorum adjourned till next day.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived, after a ſhort cruize, the Saratoga ſloop of war, commanded by Capt. John Young. On the 30th ult. he retook the ſloop Elizabeth; and on the 8th inſtant fell in with the ſhip Charming Molly, of 22 guns, Captain Gill, who, after a ſmart engagement, ſtruck.---On the 9th Captain Young took the brig Nancy, of fourteen four pounders, commanded by Oſwald Eve, in company with the ſhip Elizabeth, of twenty-eight ſix and nine-pounders, Capt. Taylor, who, after a ſhard conflict of two glaſſes, (in which, as well as in the former action, the greateſt bravery and good conduct was diſplayed on board the Saratoga) ſtruck, being much damaged in her hull and rigging, and having ſix feet water in her hold. The three laſt veſſels were from Jamaica, bound to New-York, having on board valuable cargoes of rum, ſugar, &c.----To this well merited ſucceſs of Captain Young, his Officers and Men, we muſt add the re-capture of the brig Providence, of this port, late prize to the Triton and Guadaloupe frigates.

We hourly expect the arrival of the above prizes in this port.

The French frigate La Gentille, arrived at Newport, (Rhode-Iſland) from Breſt, it is ſaid, brings advice that the Congreſs of the neutral powers, to which the belligerent powers were invited, were to meet about this time, for the purpoſe of ſettling the rights of neutral nations, reſpecting commerce: it is not improbable a general negociation for peace may be brought on the tapis at this meeting.

On Thurſday laſt departed this life, univerſally and juſtly lamented, Mrs. SUSANNA SMITH, the Wife of JONATHAN B. SMITH, Eſq; of this city, and on Saturday her remains were interred in the Preſbyterian Church-yard, in Arch-ſtreet.

The virtues and accompliſhments of this amiable woman were ſuch as gave the higheſt luſtre to a female character.

"She was *polite*, as if at courts ſhe'd always been,
"And *good*, as if the world ſhe'd never ſeen.

The reſignation and fortitude with which ſhe ſubmitted to the ſtroke that diſſolved her connections with life and her family, furniſhed the ſtrongeſt proofs of the excellency of the religion ſhe profeſſed and adorned.

"Softly her fainting head ſhe lay,
"Upon her Maker's breaſt;
"Her Maker kiſs'd her ſoul away,
"And laid her fleſh to reſt.

WANTED to HIRE,

A WOMAN who is capable of engaging in the work of a family, and can be well recommended. Alſo, a BOY or GIRL of an honeſt family, to be bound for any number of years. Enquire of the Printers.

P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS it hath pleaſed Almighty God, the Father of all mercies, amidſt the viciſſitudes and calamities of war, to beſtow bleſſings on the people of theſe ſtates, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgments, more eſpecially in the late remarkable interpoſition of his watchful providence, in reſcuing the perſon of our commander in chief and the army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treaſon was ripened for execution: in proſpering the labours of the huſbandmen, and cauſing the earth to yield its increaſe in plentiful harveſts; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the goſpel of peace:

It is therefore recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to ſet apart Thurſday, the ſeventh day of December next, to be obſerved as a day of public thankſgiving and prayer; that all the people may aſſemble on that day to celebrate the praiſes of our Divine Benefactor; to confeſs our unworthineſs of the leaſt of his favours, and to offer our fervent ſupplications to the God of all grace, that it may pleaſe him to pardon our heinous tranſgreſſions and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are anywiſe afflicted or diſtreſſed; to ſmile upon our huſbandry and trade; to direct our public councils and lead our forces by land and ſea to victory; to take our illuſtrious ally under his ſpecial protection, and favour our joint councils and exertions for the eſtabliſhment of ſpeedy and permanent peace; to cheriſh all ſchools and ſeminaries of education, and to cauſe the knowledge of Chriſtianity to ſpread over all the earth.

Done in Congreſs, this eighteenth day of October, 1780, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Atteſt. SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, *Preſident.*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, ſſ.

ON the ſixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty, before me John Ord, Eſquire, one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia, perſonally appeared William Weſſcott, commander on board the ſloop Elizabeth, the property of Iſaac Hartman, of the iſland of St. Croix, Eſq; who, being duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, did depoſe, declare and ſay, that he was ſhipped by and received his inſtructions from the ſaid Hartman to proceed with the ſaid ſloop Elizabeth to New-York and Philadelphia, as a flag, having Doctor Kuhn and family on board as paſſengers: That he, this deponent, is neither directly or indirectly intereſted in the ſaid ſloop Elizabeth: That on the twenty-third day of September, laſt paſt, they arrived at the city of New-York, and on the firſt inſtant they ſailed from thence, and arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday the eighth following: That no merchandize whatever was ſhipped on board ſaid ſloop at St. Croix; and that every article mentioned in the manifeſt was brought to Philadelphia and there ſtored. And this deponent further ſaith, that no goods or merchandize were landed at New-York or ſhipped on board the ſaid ſloop Elizabeth there. And further this deponent ſaith not.

WILLIAM WESSCOTT.

Sworn before me, John Ord.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, by

J O H N K E A N,

At the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. James Cunning, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal-market,

DARK, blue, brown, cinnamon, claret and cloth coloured ſuperfine broadcloths; brown, claret, blue and cloth coloured ſeconds; blue, brown and light coloured naps; velvets of all colours, ribb'd, plain, ſpotted and flowered; drawboys; fine and coarſe cambricks and lawns; broad and narrow Ruſſia ſheeting; checks; worſted and ſilk hoſe; a beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes; figured and plain minionet lawns; minionet lawn handkerchiefs; white, blue and brown ſerges; fine and coarſe linens; white pelongs, ſarſnets and perſians; black mode; womens white gloves; tapes; white and coloured threads; ſilk gauze; corded dimities; a large quantity of the beſt ſewing ſilk; ribbons; ſilk handkerchiefs; ivory combs; a quantity of coarſe milled hoſe; writing paper; ſnuff in bottles.----Alſo excellent claret in hogſheads and bottles.

Said Kean's induſtry and attention will be directed to the procuring the beſt goods, to keep a general aſſortment, and to ſell at the loweſt prices the ſituation of the times will admit. Perſons having goods to diſpoſe of cheap, for caſh in hand, may find a purchaſer. At the ſtore conſtant attendance will be given, the ſtricteſt punctuality obſerved, and every endeavour exerciſed to give general ſatisfaction.

Newtown, Bucks county, Oct. 20, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all tavern keepers and retailers of ſpirituous liquors in the ſaid county, that unleſs they take out their licences before the twelfth day of December next, that they will be proceeded againſt by indictment as keepers of tipling houſes.

JAMES BENEZET, Clerk of Seſſions.

N. B. It is expected that they and all others concerned as retailers now, or who have been, and are in arrear, will pay off their exciſe duty before ſaid time, or they will be proceeded againſt as by law directed.

JOHN HART, Collector.

I HAVE for ſale a very valuable tract of LAND, in Prince William and Fauquier counties, containing 3819 acres, whereon are ſeveral valuable improvements, the land equal in quality to any in that part of the country, the whole well watered, and one exceeding convenient place for building any kind of water-works, with a great plenty of water for any purpoſe; it is ſituated within 40 miles of Fredericksburg, and for the convenience of ſelling is divided into ſixteen farms, which will be ſold ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. I will take Continental currency, hard money, waggons and horſes, or young Negroes for pay; and provided I get half in hand will take the other in yearly payments, payable in tobacco or ſpecie. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the aforeſaid tract, or any part thereof, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on Bullſkin, in Berkley county, in the State aforeſaid.

¶ WILLIAM ASKEW.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Antrim townſhip, Cumberland county, on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, A Brown HORSE, about 6 years old, 15 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhod all round, neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ JOHN RULE.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the Public, that a few doors above Market-ſtreet, in Front ſtreet, they carry on the MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, in the neweſt and neateſt faſhions. Thoſe Ladies who chooſe to favour them with their cuſtom may depend on expedition, neatneſs, and the loweſt prices.

HANNAH MATLOCK,
BETSEY COLLINS.

N. B. They have for ſale, Peaſe, Beans, Oat-Meal, and a good aſſortment of Garden Seeds. Captains of veſſels or others may be ſupplied with any of the above articles on the ſhorteſt notice.

Alſo for ſale, a good COW. ‖

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 15th of November next, two valuable Plantations or tracts of LAND, late the eſtate of James M'Connaughy, deceaſed, in Cheſter county; one of them ſituate in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, about a mile and a half from Reading Furnace, now in tenure of Abraham Beatty, containing 200 acres, about 90 whereof cleared, and good plough-land, 8 or 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the reſt well timbered. The other ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, three miles from the former tract, one from Brandywine meeting-houſe, and one from ſaid M'Connaughy's forge, containing 156 acres, about 80 thereof cleared and good plough-land, four acres of meadow and more may be made, the reſt well timbered, the whole well watered, now in tenure of James Cupples. The ſale to be on the premiſes, to begin at ſaid Abraham Beatty's at 9 o'clock, and at ſaid Cupple's at 2 o'clock the ſame day, either for hard or Continental money. An indiſputable title will be given for both; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes may apply to Dan Griffith, Eſq; or to John Elliot. Attendance will be given at ſaid times and places by DAN GRIFFITH, MICHAEL GRAHAM, and JOHN ELLIOT. ¶

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 16th of October inſt. out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living at Kennet Square, in Cheſter county, a dun coloured HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, ſeven years old laſt ſpring, black mane and tail, a black liſt along his back, a black ſtreak on each ſhoulder near his withers, branded E on the near ſhoulder. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that he may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Five Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by PETER BELL.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 30th ult. out of Captain Rankin's fields, Lawſon's Plains, near the Red Lyon, in New-Caſtle county, a ſmall brown MARE, has a ſmall crop off her near ear, ſhod all round, and trots light. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have One Hundred and Twenty Dollars reward; but if ſtolen and the thief brought to juſtice, a further reward of One Hundred Dollars, paid by DAVID MORGAN, near Langwood's tavern, Cæcil county.

September, 26, 1780.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's meadow, near York-Town, Two HORSES, one a black, about 13 hands high, 9 years old, one white ſpot on his wither, occaſioned by the collar; neither brand nor ear mark; had one ſhoe on when ſtolen. The other a dun colour, with a black mane and tail, a black ſtrake along his back, ſix years old, 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, one hind foot white, the hoof white, was ſhod before: Both natural trotters; the dun can pace a ſmall travel. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes ſhall have *Five Hundred Dollars*, and for the thieves and horſes *Eight Hundred Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, JOSHUA HUTTON, or ROBERT DUNN, in York-Town. ‖

TAKEN UP in the ſubſcriber's incloſure, on the firſt of September laſt, at the Blue-Ball, near Cannawag bridge, York county, Mount-Pleaſant townſhip,

AN Iron Grey HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, and about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock LB, and on the off ſide one H, and ſome other letter not perceivable. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away,

† JAMES M'CUTCHEN.

Lower Merion, October 18, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the latter end of Auguſt laſt, A ſmall Brown and White Spotted STEER, about four years old, branded on the horn, FOYARD. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

RUDOLPH LATCH.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lurgan townſhip, Cumberland county, State of Pennſylvania, about two years ago, two STEERS, one black, with a brown back, cropt in both ears; the other red, cropt in one ear, with a white ſpot on the off ſhoulder. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the coſts.

¶ THOMAS GREER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mark Freeman, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
RICHARD FOOTMAN, } Executors.
BENJAMIN GIBBS,

N. B. A large well improved PLANTATION, in Bucks county, near Græme-Park, and an excellent TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties, to be LETT. Enquire as above.

6 w.

CHOICE Port and Madeira WINE, in Bottles; Bottled BEER, for Exportation or immediate Uſe; VINEGAR by the Caſk, and DRAFT BEER as uſual,

TO BE SOLD BY

W I L L I A M P U S E Y,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET,

Who gives the higheſt Price for empty BOTTLES. ‖6w.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On SATURDAY, the 28th of October inſtant,

THAT beautiful and elegant HORSE the GOLDEN FARMER, imported by John Hutcheſon, eight years old laſt ſpring, near 16 hands high, a bright bay, and well marked, is allowed by good judges to be the beſt covering horſe in the State, as his colts are a full proof in this State and the Jerſeys: He is to be ſold at the Court-Houſe in Cheſter, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day, by

THOMAS LEVIS and
JOHN HANNUM, } Agents.

¶

On Saturday, the 4th of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes,

A LOT of GROUND, with a two ſtory ſtone houſe thereon erected, ſituate in Germantown, adjoining Thomas Roſe, and others, now the property of the Reformed Congregation of the ſaid place, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers,

SEBASTIAN MILLER,
FELTY HURTOR,
JOHN GODWOLD,
JOHN PECONEY, } Truſtees.

¶

Eaſton, Northampton County, October 12, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Fullert, late of Eaſton deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe requeſted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted.

¶ ABRAHAM BERLIN, Adminiſtrator.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the plantation of Philip Price, in Kingſeſſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 10th of September laſt, at night, A likely Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old laſt ſpring, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, large under jaw, ſwitch tail, very ſtrait limbs, trots and canters well, carries her noſe out in riding, good courage. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, with reaſonable charges, if brought to ſaid Price's, or to John Sharpleſs, in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county, by

¶ JOSEPH SHARPLESS.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 9th inſtant, A likely Negroe Boy, named ISAAC, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, born in Virginia, and formerly the property of Pitman Clemens, Eſq. He is a good waiter, and underſtands the care of horſes. He took with him a blue regimental coat, faced with buff, a light drab coloured coat, with jacket and breeches of the ſame, a ſhort ſea green coat newly turned, a pair of boots and a pair of old ſhoes, a number of check and white ſhirts, ſtockings, handkerchiefs, &c. a round hat, and a blanket, almoſt new. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, from

S. HEPBURN.

Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, October 10. †

TAKEN UP,

Treſpaſſing in the Northern Liberty, ſome time ſince,

A BAY MARE, about 12 hands high, ſuppoſed about 5 years old, a ſmall ſtar, ſhod before, ſwitch tail; alſo a Bay FILLEY, riſing 3 years old, neither dock'd nor branded. Whoever has loſt the ſame, are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold to pay the ſame. JOHN MITCHELL, Cryer.

Philadelphia, October 16. ‖

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN FULLER, that underſtands the buſineſs in all its branches; any one well recommended may meet with good encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at French-Creek, one mile below French-Creek Forge and Steel Furnace.

‡ ISAAC THOMAS.

WANTED

To hire by the Month, a Servant MAN, or BOY.
Enquire of the Printers.

WHEREAS AGNES PATTERSON, wife of John Patterſon, in Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, has, without any kind of provocation, left her ſaid huſband, and probably may contract debts, imagining that I will pay them; I do hereby forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting; as witneſs my hand, this firſt day of October, 1780. JOHN PATTERSON. ‖

WHEREAS my Wife, RACHEL, hath demeaned herſelf for two years and more paſt, and her children and relations, by keeping company with a negroe fellow; and has, after being taken in the fact, and confeſſing her guilt, eloped, and gone away with him. I hope no perſon will truſt her on my account; nor in any Chriſtian neighbourhood ſuffer them to live together as man and wife. ‡ JOHN ROBINSON.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market,*
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To be SOLD, by
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ELIZABETH BURNET

Has for Sale, at her houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Andrew Tybout's,

A Quantity of Pint, Half Pint and Jill TUMBLERS, of the beſt Quality.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1780.

THE Subſcriber requeſts all thoſe perſons who have not yet taken up their Patents, Deeds, &c. which were left with him to be recorded, to apply to Hilary Baker, junior, in Second near Arch-ſtreet, in this city, who will deliver them to perſons producing the office receipts, or otherwiſe authoriſed to receive them, on payment of the fees due thereon.

As the ſubſcriber has divers times heretofore (after previous public notice) given ſeveral months perſonal attendance in this city, for the ſole purpoſe of delivering the ſaid Writings, he doth not conſider himſelf any longer accountable for their ſafety.

WILLIAM PARR, late Maſter of the Rolls of Penſylvania, and Recorder of Deeds for Philadelphia County. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Oxford townſhip, eight miles above the city, on the river Delaware, containing 86 acres. There is a genteel new ſtone houſe, with other conſiderable improvements, on the premiſes. Enquire of W. M'MURTRIE, who has for ſale, A Crop of new land TURNIPS. ‖

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In SECOND STREET, four Doors above RACE-STREET,

THE PRACTICE of the FRENCH PRONUNCIATION, alphabetically exhibited: Wherein the ſeveral ſounds of the letters are diſtinguiſhed, and the words which have the ſame ſound are placed in one claſs: With two Spelling Vocabularies, French and Engliſh.

By JOHN PERRIN.

N. B. At the above place alſo may be had, John Perrin's Grammar of the French Tongue; James Buchanan's Regular Engliſh Syntax; Dilworth's Spelling Book; The New-England and American Primers, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Tailor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Taylor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages or Tracts of Land, viz.

One lot of ground, 20 feet front by 125 feet deep, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks, on which are a good three-ſtory brick houſe and kitchen; late of Lawrence Fagan.

One moiety of a 43 acre lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius; adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner, and main ſtreet in Germantown.

One moiety of 100 acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, adjoining land of James Morris and John Roberts; late of Iſaac Taylor.

One undivided ſixth part of 140 acres of land on the river Delaware, adjoining lands of David M'Murtry, Bryan Wilkinſon and others, in Oxford townſhip; late of Thomas Gordon, jun.

One third part of an eighteen acre field, adjoining land of Iſaac Roberts, on the road to Southampton. One third part of 16 acres of wood land, adjoining Walter Moore's mill. One third part of 40 acres adjoining land of Joſhua Morris; all in the manor of Moreland; late of Daniel Jeans.

One fifth part of ten acres in Horſham townſhip, on which is a log houſe, with a large carpenter's ſhop, an orchard, meadow, &c. in good fence, adjoining lands of Charles Mullen and John Williams; late of Daniel Williams.

All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe of this city the eighth day of November next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder to be paid in one month after ſale: And on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but on noncompliance with theſe conditions the premiſes again to be ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents, P. C.

Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, Sept. 25, 1780.

WAS taken up, on the 4th inſt. on the Briſtol road, 12 miles from Philadelphia, at the ſign of the Red Lion, a Black GELDING, ſuppoſed to be 9 or 10 years old, without brand or ear-mark, blind in the near eye, a natural pacer, 14 hands and a half high, and in good order. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the Red Lion. § PETER STATS.

Eaſton, September 20, 1780.

TAKEN up and left in my care, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, on the 20th of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, the ſuppoſed owner living in Cheſter county; the ſaid owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold to pay the charge of keeping.

¶ JACOB ABLE.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of William Ruſh's paſture, near the 3 mile ſtone, on the road leading to Cheſter, in the night of the 7th inſtant, A brown COW, with a white belly, ſhort horns bending inwards, and both marked LK. Whoever brings ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, paid by

Oct. 11, 1780. LEONARD KESLER.

N. B. Any perſon giving intelligence of ſaid Cow, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. ¶

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke, and Andrew Elliot, Eſq; all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized, to the uſe of this State:

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke and Andrew Elliot, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots and Tenements, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, adjoining the houſe formerly occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock.

No. 2. A two ſtory frame meſſuage, lot of ground and ferry wharff, on the north ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet; late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 3. Two contiguous lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, each containing in breadth about 18 feet, and in depth 140 feet; on one of which lots is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, and on the other a frame ſtable, adjoining ground of Rudolph Bunner and John Ellick; late the eſtate of the ſaid Richard Yorke.

No. 4. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtore adjoining, with the lot whereon the ſame are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and extending to Dock-ſtreet; in tenure of Meſſieurs John Maxwell Neſbit and Company.

No. 5. A two ſtory meſſuage and lot of ground, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets; in tenure of Mr. John Jackſon, tallow chandler; late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Elliot, during his natural life.

Will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſixth day of November. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after the day of ſale; and on failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State and the money paid to be forfeited; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the 10th day after ſale to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after ſale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the State.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

By the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the following named perſons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to ſay; Benedict Arnold, late a Major General in the army of the United States; Anthony Yeldall, Druggiſt; William Weſt, jun. merchant, late a Major in the army of the United States; and Thomas Lightfoot, and John Turner, merchants; all now or late of the city of *Philadelphia*:— And John Wright, and Jonathan Wright, yeomen, both now or late of the townſhip of Hatfield: and John Hutchinſon, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, all now or late of the county of Philadelphia:— And John Jackſon, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Marlborough; and Joſhua Buffington, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford; yeomen, both now or late of the county of Cheſter; have ſeverally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and aſſiſted the enemies of this State and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies in this State and elſewhere: We the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an Act of General Aſſembly intitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors if they render not themſelves by a certain day, and for veſting their eſtates in this Commonwealth; and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame; and for aſcertaining and ſatisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," Do hereby ſtrictly charge and require the ſaid Benedict Arnold, Anthony Yeldall, Thomas Lightfoot, John Turner, John Wright, Jonathan Wright, John Hutchinſon, John Jackſon, and Joſhua Buffington, to render themſelves reſpectively to ſome or one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or of the Juſtices of the Peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before Monday the thirteenth day of November next, and alſo abide their legal trial for ſuch their treaſons; And We do in like manner require the ſaid William Weſt, jun. to render himſelf to ſome or one of the Juſtices aforeſaid, on or before Saturday the thirtieth day of December next, and alſo abide his legal trial for ſuch his treaſon; on pain that every of them, the ſaid Benedict Arnold, Anthony Yeldall, William Weſt, jun. Thomas Lightfoot, John Turner, John Wright, Jonathan Wright, John Hutchinſon, John Jackſon, and Joſhua Buffington, not rendering himſelf as aforeſaid, and abiding the trial aforeſaid, ſhall from and after the ſaid thirteenth day of November, and thirtieth day of December reſpectively, ſtand and be attainted of high treaſon, to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains and penalties, and undergo all ſuch forfeitures as perſons attainted of high treaſon ought to do, and all the faithful ſubjects of this State are deſired to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN by Order of the Council, under the Hand of the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ſecond Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

WILLIAM MOORE, Vice-Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.